

# A BOOKE OF THE Arte and manner how to Plant and Graffe all sorts of Trees, how to set

Stones and sow Pepins, to make wilde Trees,  
to graffe on, as also remedies and medicines,  
With divers other new practices, by one of the Ab-  
bey of S. Vincent in France, practised with his own hands,  
decided into viij. Chapters, as hereafter more plainly.

I shall speare, with an addition in the end  
of this booke, of certayne Dutch practices  
for roorth and Englished by

Leonard Afghah.



In London incisum distichum,  
Hesperidum Campi quicquid Romanorum tellus.  
Fructificat nubig, misericore datur.

Imprinted at London by T. Ellc,  
for Thomas Wright 1599.

London

*The Booke to the Reader.*

**E**Ach wight that willing is to know,  
The way to Graffe and Plant:  
May heere finde plentie of that skill,  
That erst hath beene but scant.  
To plant or graffe in other times,  
As well as in the Spring:  
I teach by good experience,  
To doe an easie thing.  
The pleasure of this thing is great,  
The profit is not small:  
To such men as will practise it,  
In things meere naturall.  
The poore man may with pleasure finde,  
Some thing to help his neede:  
So may the rich man reape some fruit,  
Where eaſt hee had but weedē.  
The nobl man that needeth naught,  
May thereby haue at will:  
Such pleasant fruite to serue his vse,  
And giue each man his fill.  
The common wealth cannot but winne,  
Where each man doth intend:  
By skill to make the good fruite mo,  
And ill fruite to amend.  
Weigh well my words, and thou shalt finde,  
All true that I doe tell:  
Mine Authour doth not write by gesse,  
Practise made him excell.  
If thou wilt practise as hee did, it being ful  
Thou mayest finde out much more:  
Hee hath not found out all the truth,  
That Nature hath in store. Farewell

To the right Honorable, and my very good Lord, Sir John  
Paulet Knight, Lord S. Ihon: Lenard Maseall wiheth  
prosperous health, with continual  
encrease of honour.



Iight Honorable, emong all Sciences that  
may bee lightly obtained, and emong many  
goodly exercisces for men, there is none (e-  
mong the rest) more meete and requisit, or  
that more doth refresh the vitall spirits of  
men, nor more engender admiration in the  
effectis of Nature, or that is cause of greater recreation to  
the wearied & trauailed spirit of man, or more profitable for  
mans life, then is the skill of Planting & Graffing, the which  
not onely we may see with our eies: but also feele in our hands  
the secret works of nature: yea, nothing more discouereth vnto  
vs the greate & incomprehensible work of God, that of one  
little Pepin seed, Nut, or small Plant, may come the self same  
herbe or tree, & to bring forth infinst of the same fruit, which  
also doth shewe and shew foorth it selfe vnto vs, specially in the  
Spring time, by their diuersite of shoothes, blossomes and buds,  
in diuers kinde of Nature, by the goodnes & mightie power  
of the gret lord & creature towardis his people, in such things  
as commeth foorth of the natural earth, to nourishe, to sustaine,  
and maintaine our liues. what greater pleasure can ther be,  
tho to smell the sweet odour of herbes, trees, and fruits, and to  
behold the goodly colour of the same, which in certaine times  
of the yeare cometh foorth of the VVomb of their mother &  
wurke, and so to understand the secret operation of the same.  
And to be short, of this Labour (in our liues) we do take part  
thereof with great gaines and reuenus that come thereby,  
wheras through idlenesse ther cometh none: therefore to aug-  
ment the same, it shall bee good to appease and mittigate all  
fol delights, and vaine pleasures, with such like vertutes, and  
cleane put out and abolishe the delights of all vices.

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VVhere-

## The Epistle.

Wherfore the Poet saith: Let vs praise the truelabouring hower of the true labourer. Therupon many great Lords and noble personages, haue left their Theater, pleasant Stages, goodly pastimes: forsaking and despising their pleasures, not much regarding rich Diademes, and costly perfumes, but haue giuen themselves to Planting and Graffing, and such like. In such sort, that if wee shold diligently search, and recite all the discourse of auncient Histories, as of late dayes we shold finde, that the most noble personages through their vertue, hath shewed many goodly examples, as in one Theatre a supreme degree Honorable: nor haue had nothing more deere, more requisit: nor more greatly in commendation, then Planting and Graffing of fruite.

Cyrus a great King of the Persians (as witnesse Xenophon,) did somuch delight in the Arte of Planting & Graffing, (which did shew a great praise and glory vnto his personage,) that he had no greater desire or pleasure, then when he might occupie himselfe in Planting and Graffing, to garnish the earth, to place and order thereon certaine number of Trees. The Emperour Dioclesian, (as doth recite, Sextus Aurelius Victor,) of his owne good will without any constraint, dyd leaue the Septer of his Empire, for to remayne continually in the feeldes.

Somuch pleasure did hee take in Planting of fruite, in making of Orchards and Gardens, which hee did make, garnish, and finish with his owne hands.

The Senatours, Dictatours, and Consulls of the Romans, emong all other things haue commended Planting and Graffing, to bee one of the most florishing labours in this world for the Common wealth, the which was celebrated and counted a great vertue, yea, they dyd so much esteeme it, that they dyd hang Tables thereof in diuers places, neuer thinking the time more aptly spent, then in Planting and Graffing, nothing

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thing more contenting themselves, nothing more delighted  
in any other affaires for the common wealth, then in setting,  
sowing, or planting on the earth.

How much wee may praise of late dayes, and commend  
our trauailers from other Countries, it is easie to bee percei-  
ued and knowne both of Lords, Gentlemen, and Merchants,  
which haue had (as it doth appeare) a great regard in these  
latter dayes, how they might follow the example of others,  
whereby it hath replenished this our Realme with divers  
straunge Plants, Herbs, and Trees, very good and necessary  
for the benefit of the Common wealth, nor heeresofore com-  
monly knowne.

And behold, abone all labours (for the common wealth)  
wee ought to give a sure and certaine iudgement, that plan-  
ting and Graffing is more highly to bee commended and  
prayed for, then many other worthy and noble things in this  
world: For this Art hath not onely from time to time, beeene  
put in use and practise of labour, through kings and Princes:  
But also it hath beeene put in writing of many great and  
worthy personages, in divers kinde of languages, as in Greeke  
by Philometor, Hieron, Achelaius, Orpheus, Musceus, Ho-  
mer, Hosiod, Constantine, Cesar: And in Latin, by Ver-  
ron, Caton, Columilla, Paladins, Virgill, Amilius Macer:  
and in the Portingall tongue by King Attalus and Mago,  
(the which reciuteth the Histories) that after their death, the  
bookes of Planting and Graffing were brought to Rome,  
soone after the destruction of Carthage.

Likewise how many since haue written onely of zeale, and  
love for their Countrie and Common wealth of the fruitfull  
arte of Planting and Graffing: yea of late daies how many  
worthie men by their learning haue written likewise therof,  
should seem that it hath come from their auncestours, as the  
greatest honour, through the noble inuention of the same.

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Likewise I dare boldly affirme, not onely the learned have written, but haue bene practisiers & inuentors of the same (as witnesseth divers Histories,) in divers & many secret things, wherein I dare boldly say, they haue not learnedly, nor so exactly written, but they haue more exaclty taught and left in writing things so certaine, that their successors may easily marke, obserue and keepe the same: For every one hath written, according to the nature of his Countrie.

The Greekes for Greeke, the Barbarians for Barbarie, the Italian for Italie, the French men for Fraunce, &c. v v hich writing without the order and practise, doth very small profit for this our Realme of England, the which I can blame nothing more, then the negligence of our Nation, which hath had small care heeretofore in Planting and Graffing in some places of this Realme (as I haue knownen) whereas good and well disposed haue Graffed, the wull and malicious person bath soone after destroyed them againe: but if we would endeavour our selues thereto (as other Countries doe,) wee might florish, and haue many a strange kinde of fruit (which now we haue oftentimes the want thereof) that might greatly pleasure & serue many waies, both for the rich and poore, as well in Greece, Barbarie, Italie, or Fraunce, if our nation were giuen so well that way as they are.

Right honourable, for so much as I haue beeene long, in declaring of our predecessours, I will now leaue, (troubling your honour any further,) and rest from the other things accomplishing my desire, beezeching your Lordshippe to take this my simple trauaile in good part, requesting no other recompence for my paine heerin, but wising it might be put in a generall practise through this Realme, whereby in small time would grow unto a great profit and commodite, both to the rich and poore, wherein I should thinke my selfe not onely happie, but also to haue a iust tribute for my deserts,

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deserts, and also this Realme might thereby receiue no small benefit, with praise of other Countries, in following our predecessours in this Art of Planting and Grafting: Some places of this Realme are greatly commended and praysed emong others: as Kent for the cheefest, which vertue (notwithstanding) cannot be cleane put out or forgotten, speciallie, when such as your honour shall seeme to fauour the same, and also to see the forward doings thereof, in such grounds and Lordships as yee doe posseſſe, the which at this time hath onely mooued mee to attempt vnto your honour, this my ſimple trauayle, which is not the onely dutie that I owe vnto your honour, but a due deſart, not thinking my ſelfe halfe able to recompence your vertuous liberalitie, nor ſhewing otherwaies how to recompence the ſame, hath boldened mee at this time, to commend this my ſimple and rude worke vnto your Lordship, not according vnto your eſtate and honour, the which had beeene more meete and requiſit, to haue had the finishing of ſome better worke. Therefor beeſeeching your honour, to weye and accept this mine intent and good will heerein, which thing ſo doing, I ſhall think me ſelfe not onely happy, but it ſhall encourage me the more heereafter, to take in hand the lyke or better worke. Thus I beeſeech the almighty God and Creatour, to increase your prope- rous Honour, with long lyfe in health.





# To the Gentle

Reader.



Entle Reader thou shalt vnderstand,  
I haue taken out of diuers Authours  
this simble worke, into our English  
tongue, praying thee for to accept it in  
good part: in so doing thou shalt bol-  
den mee to trauaile further therein: and thus shew-  
ing my good wil in declaring of diuers waies of pla-  
ting and grafting, & how in the mearest times of the  
yeere, with shewing of diuers commodities and se-  
crets heerein: How to set or plant with the root, and  
without the root, how to sow or set Pepins or Cur-  
nels, with the ordering thereof. Also how to cleane  
your Graffes and Cions, how to help barren and sick  
trees: how to kill wormes & vermin, and to preserve  
& keepe fruit: How to plant & proine your Vines,  
and to gather and pressse your Grape: how to cleane  
and Messe your trees, how to make your Cider and  
Perrie, how to set, choose, order & keepe Hops, with  
many other secret practises, which shall appeare in  
the Table following, that euerie person may easilie  
perceiue in these our daies more largely of the Arte  
of Planting and Graffing, then heeretofore hath been  
shewed. Which thing is not an exercise onely to the  
minde, but likewise a great profit many waies, with  
maintenaunce of health vnto the body. There ore  
spare not the body to shew to great goodnessse there-  
vnto, and also to the Common welth. In these daies  
(among the rest) yee may see many, which bee of the  
base and abiect sort of the Common welth, as those

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which

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which will not sticke to say; sic on thee slau. What thing is now counted more filthy in these daies (among faire personages) then labouring of the earth, which we must all liue by. Well, these be dainty persons; yet thereto what thing is more beautifull to the eye, more profitable to the purse, or more helthfull vnto the body. And heerin to put away all nourishing of vice & idlenesse, it is easie to recite infinit and many worthy Lords & Gentlemen, which haue had a great care to follow the example of others. Wherefore gentle Reader, let vs now leaue off from all wanton games and idle pastimes, and be no more as children which seeke but their own gaine & pleasure, let vs therfore seeke one of vs for an other in all good works for the common wealth, whereby those that doe come after vs may so enjoy our works, and trauaile heerin, as we haue done of our predecessors, that therein God may bee glorified, prayed, and honored in all our works of Planting and  
Grafting: and wee therefore may bee  
thankfull, from age to age, du-  
ring this mortall  
life. Amen.



**The Table of all the principall things contained  
in this booke, which yee shall hecreaster  
finde by number and lease.**

**Of the seauen Chapters following.**

**The first Chapter treateth of the setting of Currall, or  
of Appell trees, Plum trees, Rose trees, and other  
trees, and Service tree, but abrell, & set of**

**H**ow to choose your Pepins at the first pressing.

How to vse the earth to sow your Pepins on.

How to see vnto Pultrie for marring your beds, and how to  
weede or cleane your beds or quarters.

How to pluck vp the wilde Cions.

**I**he second Chapter treaseth how to set your wilde trees  
come of Pepins when they bee first plucked vp.

**H**ow to dung your wilde trees come of Pepins.

How to cut the principall roots in setting againe,

How to set your trees in ranke beeing young.

How to make a space from one ranke to an other.

How to water your plants beeing dry.

How in remouing your trees, to plant them againe.

The best time for to remoue,

Of negligence and forgetfullnesse.

Not so good to graffe the Service tree, as to set him.

Some trees without grafting haue good fruit, and other some  
beeing graffed haue but evill fruit.

For to augment and multiply your trees.

**T**he manner to change the fruit of the Pepin tree.

How to make good Cider.

To make an Orchard in few yeeres.

**T**he third Chapter is of the setting of trees,  
which come of Nuts.

**H**ow to set trees that doe come of Nuts, and the time to

Plant or set them.

For to set them in the spring time.

Of the dung and deepe digging therof.

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<i>In all our worldly plantinge;</i>	
<i>And let us thank the Romaines also,</i>	
<i>For the Arte of Graffing.</i>	

FINIS.

# An exhortation to the Planter and Graffer.



Lwaies before yee doe intend to plant or Graffe, it shall bee meete to haue good experiance in things meete for this Arte, as in knowing the Natures of all Trees and Fruites, and the differences of Climates, which bee contrary in euerie Land: also to vnderstand the East and West windes, with aspects and Stars, to the ende yee may beegin nothing that the Winde or Rayne may oppresse, that your labour bee not lost, and to marke also and consider the disposition of the Elements that pre-sent yeere, for all yeeres bee not of like operation, nor yet after one sort: the Sommer and Winter doe not beare one face on the earth, nor the Spring time alwayes rayne, or Autumnne alwaies moyst: of this none haue vnderstanding, without a good and lively marking spirite, few or none (without learning) may discerne of the varieties and qualities of the earth, and what hee doth aske or refuse. Therefore it shall bee good to haue vnderstanding of the ground where yee doe plant, either Orchard or Garden with fruit: first it beehocueth to make a sure defence, to the ende that not onely rude persons and Children may bee kept out, but all kinde of hurtfull Cattell, indomaging your Plants or Trees, as Oxen, Kine, Calues, Horsle, Hogges, and Sheepe, as the rubbing of Sheepe dooth

C.ij. greatly

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C.ij.

greatly

## To the Planters

greatly burne the Sappe, and often doth kill young Trees and plants, and where they are broken, or bruised with Cattell, it is doubtfull to grow after. It shall bee good also to set, Plant, or Graffe trees all of lyke nature, and strength together, that the great and high Trees, may not ouercome the low and weake, for when they be not like of heighth, they grow nor ripe not your fruit so wel at one time, but the one before the other : That earth which is good for Vines, is good also for other fruit.

Yee must dig your holes a yeere beefore yee plant that the earth my be the better seasoned, mortified, and wax tender, both by Raine in Winter, and heate in Sommer, that thereby your Plants may take roote the sooner, if yee will make your holes & plant both in a yeere, at the least, yee ought to make your holes two months beefore yee plant, and as soone as they bee made, then it shall bee good to burne of straw, or such like therein, to make your ground warme : the further ye make them a sunder, the better your Trees shall beare : make your holes like vnto a Fornaice, that is, more straight in the mouth then beeneath, whereby the roots may haue the more roome, and by straightnesse of the mouth, the lesse Raine or colde shall enter by in Winter, and also lesse heate to the roote in Sommer.

Looke also that the earth yee put to the roots, bee neither wet, nor laide in water : they doe commonlie leauie a good space beettwixt every Tree, for the hanging bows, for beeing nigh together, yee cannot set roots, nor sow nothing so well vnder your trees, nor

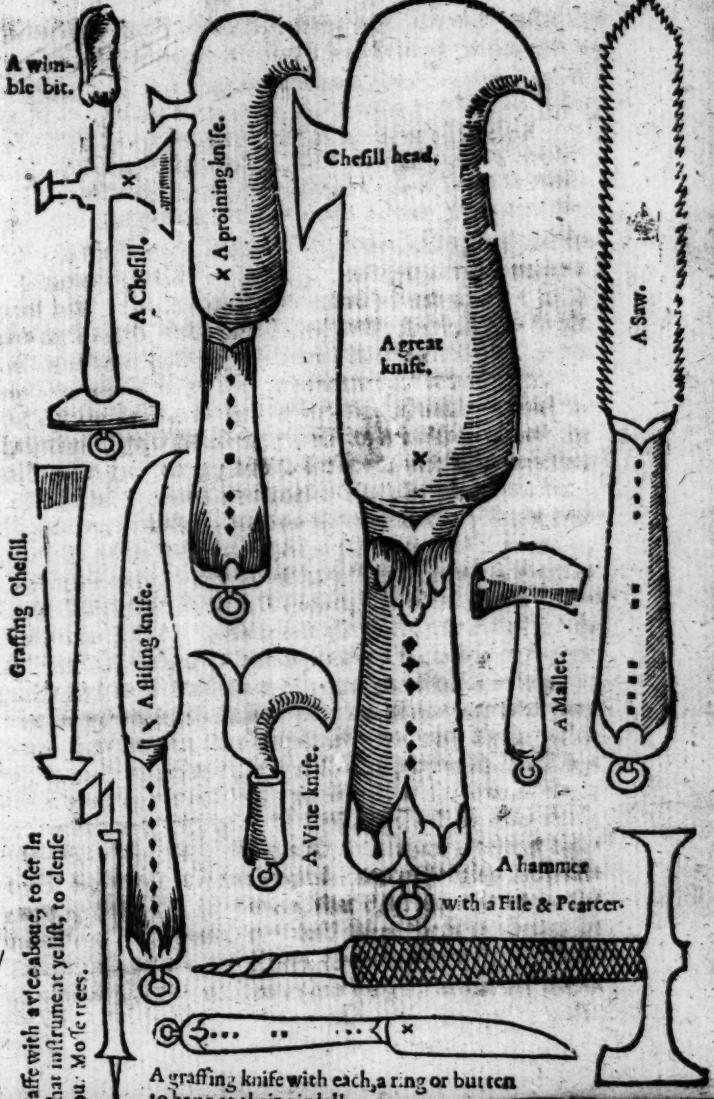
*and Graffers.*

nor they will not beare fruit so well: Some loweth  
fortie foote, somd thirtie foote, some thirty between  
every tree: Your plants ought to bee greater then  
the handell of a shouell, and the lesser the better: See  
they be straight, without knottes, or knobbes, having  
a long straighgtaine of bark, which shall the sooner  
be apt to take graffes; and when ye set braunches or  
boughes of old trees, chooing the yongest and strai-  
test braunch therof, & those trees which haue borne  
yeerely good fruit before, take of those which be on  
the Sunnie side, sooner then those that grow in the  
couert or shadow, and when ye take vp or alter your  
plants, ye shal note, to what winds your plant is sub-  
iect, and so let them be sette againe, but those which  
haue growen in drie ground, let them be set in moist  
ground: Your plants ought to be cut of three foote  
long. If yee will set two or three plants together in a  
hole, ye must take heede the roote of one touch not  
one another, for then the one will perish and rot the  
other, or die by Wormes or other Vermen, & when  
you haue placed your plants in the earth, it shall be  
good to strike downe to the bottome of every hole,  
two short stakes as great as your arme, on either side  
your hole, one: & let them appeare but a little aboue  
the earth, that ye may (therby in Summer) giue wa-  
ter vnto the rootes if neede bee. Your yong Plants,  
& rooted trees are commonly set in Autumne, from  
the first vnto the fifteene of October, yet some op-  
inion is, better after Alhallowtide vnto Christmas,  
then in the spring because the earth will die to soone  
after, and also to set Plants without roote after Mi-

## To the Planters

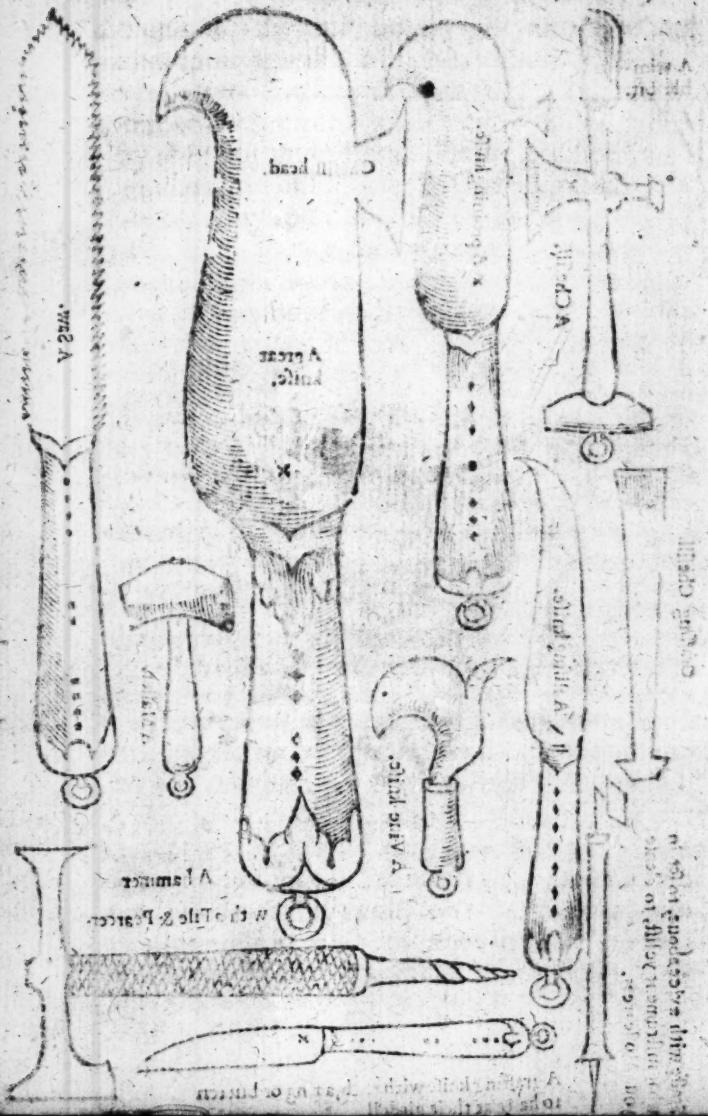
chelmas; that thiy may bee the better mollified and  
gather roote against the Spring, wherof ye shall find  
heeafter more at large. Thus much haue I thought  
meete to declare vnto the planters & grafters, wher-  
by they may the better auoide the occasion and  
daungers of Planting & Grafting, which  
may come often times through  
ignorance.





Staves with a viseabout, to set in  
what instrumente yetlif, to cleane  
our Mo'frees.

A grafting knife with each a ring or button  
to hang at their girdell.



# Planting and Grafting. 9

Also how you may graft your trees before the frost is past  
concerning to the nature of budding.

## The first Chapter.

When you have set your trees, as I did  
in yesteryear, in the setting of Charnel,  
set the medlar-pears, and Damsons, and such  
medlars or other Damson-like berries, in the  
same time of year, as I did in the first place.

**E**ven to make young trees of the Peppins, or Apples, or  
Plums, and the like fruit, as you prepare and make a  
great bed of quarter and twelfe foot, blend or mix with  
your earth many sheep manure, and horse manure, and to the  
same substance add sugar, or some Tartare powder or  
sophier, and if it can be any maner, let it be digged or  
spatiate the former bedde, in the same drawing it yet in  
order, and goodly sweep, so that it be wasted round the  
halfe with good dung: and to trench for and ripe together  
with the earth: And so it abides that plot bed, lieve unto  
the weeding of Silver, that no wiles or ion of Plants done  
working of ground theron. When to the month of September,  
December, or thereabout, take of the Silver, or ground  
of the same plot at the first weeding out of your herbs, and  
take the earth as it comes of bedde, then take all of them,  
and rub a few of them in a cloth, and dry them betwixt your  
hands, and take so many thereof as you shall think good:  
then make your bed square, faire and plaine, and sow your  
seeds theron, then take and cover them with a rale light-  
ly, by half earth, not putting to much upon them: Thus  
done, seale your beds into quadrants or squares, of four  
foot broad by there about, that when you lieve them  
from the sun, lies to the other, without breaking her,  
the which shall all cover your Seeds, or Peppins with the  
earth, so lifting all over them, that then they may take the  
sooper and fater rale, and will helpe them the better in  
winter following, and if you lieve you may take them a little  
fuller, so that you raise not your Peppins above the earth.  
autumn

D

An

An other way how one may take the Pepins at the first  
comming of the licour or persling.

**P**which is, yee shall chose the greatest and fairest turnels  
of Pepins, and take them forth of the bush, hysing of  
your fruit, the say them with a cloth, and keepe them all the  
winter, untill S. Andewes day, then take them oute  
in god earth, as thin as yee doe Pearson, and the rake them  
oute on the other arme of earth to anty frost harm of **I**

a salte chalke pouder, comfis his mether, swermele  
dise them in one Pepynstridre hanging up to ded in 1377

**B**ut in this maner of peeing (in the spring), ther is no  
great nece for to rade raking the earth so depe as that  
which is danger in winter, but to dewhe your quarters,  
in covering your Pepins, not so much with earth as there  
which has fallen in god dungeone, when you have shewe  
them, a little rake all them over.

**H**ow yee ought to take heed of Peultry for her best  
and shewing of your beds or quarters, in ymber till

**A**lsume after as your Pepins be fulme know your beds  
or quarters, let this be done one way or other, that is,  
take vnde heede that your quarters do not strape your beds  
or quarters, therfore Rake them all ouer light, and thence  
into boxes or themes, and take good heed alle to the same  
and other Cattell.

**H**ow to weeds or cleane your beds, when  
they vnde carred vnde the arme, vnde the earth, vnde  
the arme, vnde the earth, vnde the earth, vnde the earth,

**A**nd when the winter is past and gone, and that per  
ce of your Pepins rise & groe, so let them increase the space  
of one yere, but se to cleane weedes & other yonge thing  
may hurt them, as he shal be cause, and in the summer  
when they shall haue bin watered hard by the sunne,

**H**ow one ought to pluck vp the wilde Liones.

**A**nd when their wilde Liones shall be great, se of the  
ground of one yere, yis more then glouche them by all  
the winter following, before they do begin to spryng  
again

## Planting and Grafting.

How yee ought in replanting or setting, to take of them  
the middeste principall tree roots. w.H

What part sober he do let any Errors, per intent of  
the greatest Master, within a hole of the world; and all  
other by force, that he knowe long therof, my self  
than he set in his manes countreynes multitude one to follow me  
hath a son, in three shoules, saye me must also se that these  
he of god vrym made wrye and cover their pibbles of good  
gras, to farrish the lawnes wher shall I see to his selfe  
and, that he which doth handle your trees in ranches, blythe  
**V**erminnes in the land, yong men in banks, halfe a langle  
the sunne, yle, want other, and let them be soured as ye  
doe set them, with whid sat earth all over the towne.

**Y**e shall deuise betwene your ranchs, which one ranch  
to an other, one syte or three abouys; so that y<sup>e</sup> may  
D. ii. walle

poste biell in every ranche so to cleuse them if neede re  
quire, & also so to graffe any part exparcell thereof when  
time shall bee mette. But ye must note, in making thus your  
ranches, ye shall make as many allies as rancks. And if ye  
think it not good to make so many allies, then deuide those  
into quarters of fwe fote broad, or therabouts, and make  
and set soure ranches (in each quarter of the same) one fote  
from an other, as ye bse to set great Cabbage. And as come  
after as ye haue set them in ranches, and good order as is a  
foresaid, then that ye out of all the sets even by the ground.  
But in thus doyng, see that ye do not plucke up or lose the  
earth which is about them; or if ye will, ye may cut them  
before ye do set them in ranches. If ye doe so, see that ye  
set them in such good order, and even with the earth, as is  
aforsaid. And it shall suffice also to make your ranches as  
ye shall lie tank. And loke that ye furnish the earth all ouer  
with god dung, without mingling of it in the earth, nor  
yet to cover the saide plants withall, but layed barepart; and  
ye must also dowe well to the cleasing of hedges,  
grasse, or other such thinges which will be a hurt to the  
growth of the plants. to grettest or nigher wolt.

How to water plants when they waxe drye.

**I**t shall bee god to water them when the time is dry: in  
the first yiere. Then when they haue put forth of new  
Cions, leaue no more growling but that Cion which is the  
principall and fairest, vpon every stock one; all the other cut  
of hard by the stock: & euer as they do grow small twigs a-  
bout the stock, ye shall (in the moneth of March and Aprill)  
cut the all of hard by the stock. And if ye then stick by every  
plant a pretie wand, & so binde them with willow bark, bri-  
er, or Osiers, it shall profit the much in their growth. Then  
after fwe or six yeres growth, when they be so big as your  
finger, or there abouts, ye may then remoue any of them  
whereas ye will haue them grow and remaine.

How one ought to remooue Trees, and to plant them againe.

The

## Planting and Graftyng.

5

**T**he young boughs ought to be removed, iſhined  
in the sun Chamber following, then about two or three  
yeeres after their remouing, ye shall ſeeme them, for  
then they will be the better rooted. As for the others which  
ye leave till in ranckes, ye may alſo grafe them where as  
they ſtand, as ye will be ouer god, when ye haue plucked  
or the faireſt to plant in other places, as in plantain, alſo  
the manner hem to grafe them iſhined in the sun Chamber  
following, but after they ſhall be ſet, grafe in what  
place so ever it be, you will not remove or ſet them in other  
places againe, for the Grafting is melde away, þen the  
head or ſteet will die.

**V**hen the best time is to replant or remoue old  
stockes, then the head of þe stocke ſhall be all ouer doled  
about the grafting, then þe young impreſſe will trans-  
plant and remoue them, at þis time, when they  
ſhall continue. If þis with often remouing, ye ſhall doe them  
great hurt in their yates, and bee in daunger to make them  
die, due to aſſault to animall to an aſſault to aſſault  
negligence and forgetfulness.

**I**f paradyng your ſtockes (through negligence) and haue  
þe small Chions ſ��e or þree yeeres grow about the rotes  
of your ſtockes unplucked up, then if ye haue ſo done, ye may  
well plucke them up and ſet them in ranckes, as the other  
of the Pepins. But ye muſt ſet the ranckes more larger that  
they may be retained without hurting of each other rotes,  
and cut off all the ſmall twiggies aboue as need ſhall require,  
though they be ſet or graffed. Order them also in all things  
as those ſmall Chions of a yeeres growth.

**I**t is not ſo conuenient to graffe them ſo to cut  
off ſome ſervice tree, as to ſet them.

**V**Hereas ye ſhall ſee young ſheruice Trees, it ſhall  
be moſt profit in ſetting them, for if ye do graffe  
them, I belieue ye ſhall haue nothing thereby.  
The beſt is onely to plucke up the yong Balkard trees whē  
they are as great as a god walking ſtaffe; then proue or  
cut

part of their banchers and take them to hermetes as they  
shall be no more remoued: and they shall be more in let-  
ting then grafting.

**S**ome trees without grafting or cutting, do bring forth  
as good fruit, as the best grafters do, but such tree  
continually, and to better advantage, as there is an small east-

**I**t is here to be marked, that though the Pepins be somme  
of the bones of Peares and good Apples, yet be wair inn  
that some of them doe losse the life wherof they came: and  
those be such which haue all a thynke bark, and as faire  
as thon which be graffed. he which ye plant or set them  
thus growing from the maister roote without grafting, they  
shall bring as good fruit, each tree unto the Pepin wherof  
he will come. But there be other new sorte commonly good  
to eate, which be yow to make stockes of, as those which  
shall be graffed to that purpose.

**A**fter this sort be may multiply them, being of divers  
sorts & diversities, as of Peares, or Apples, or such like.  
Notwithstanding, wien sover you shall haue a god Tree  
thus come of the Pepin, as to affermado that ye ble him.  
But if ye will augment trees of themselues, ye must take  
Graffes, and to graffe them. .2. Of the maner and changing of the fruite  
in the yngyl acordynge to the place where it is set to the  
Pepin tree.

**V**erly sicker ye doe replante or change your Pepin  
Trees from place to place, or to remouing often the  
tree, the fruite thereof shall also change: but fruite which  
doth come of grafting, doth alwaies kepe the forme and na-  
ture of the tree wherof he is taken: so as I haue said, as  
often as the Pepin trees be remoued to a better ground, the  
fruite therof shall be so much amelior.

**H**ow one ought to make good Sider.  
**E**ere is to bee noted, if ye will make god Syder of  
what fruite soever it bee, being Peates or Apples, but  
specially of god Apples, and wild fruite, haue alwaies a re-  
gard

## Planting and Graftyng.

9

such tyde the ynglynd of somer or veyntur, when it shal  
be dry place, in boundynge whiche comynge with the syne,  
and whiche doone ge full yere, bryng therfore thonke and all  
thys which ar blake bryson, and rotten, so plesaunce hem  
therby alway, then take alid the wylde syne, whiche is to  
gane you buder flanking, bryng thereto the dene of the Country  
of Meres, whiche doo putteth syne gathered into the middest  
of their Gardyn, in the same grymness, upon the bare earth,  
whiche will make them to lese their fronde and hefture, and  
doth make them also withered and tough, and lighte as man  
shall never make god fader, that shall come to any purpose

To make an Orchard in somer, therfore crede  
**S**omes day take yong straight syner, whiche doo grove from  
of the syne, or of the syne of the Symer treees, about 2  
yd long, therfor he plant a set theron with sytes in good  
ground, wheras they shall not be remoued, and so graffe (he  
ing well roote) theron. Other syne doo take and set them  
in the Sparyng tyme (after Christmass) in like wise, and doo  
graffe thereon whens they be well roote: A bofy doo spring  
well, And this maner of way is accounted to have an Orchard  
the sonest. But these treee will not endure past twentie or  
thirtie yeeres.

The ynglynd of somer shal be  
The third Chapter is of setting  
Trees of Nuttes.

How one ought to set Trees which come of Nuttes.

**F**or to set trees whiche come of Nuttes: when ye haue ea-  
ten the fruit, loke that ye keepe the Stones and Cur-  
vells thereof, then let them bee dryed in the windes, with-  
out the behemente of the syne, so reserue them in a bony  
and bise them as before.

Of the tyme when ye ought to plane or set them.  
**Y**e shall plant or set them in the beginning of Winter, or  
Sone Michaelmalle, wherely they may the sooner spryng

out

would moweth, wherof the manner of setting is danding for  
as the vireys hym comynge in, and they being young and  
yender hewyngh up the rood will all them. Wherefore it  
shall be best to lay and sette them till after midsummer. And  
then seelou y<sup>e</sup> vireys, wh<sup>e</sup> shall sette to shape them in  
spathe, with spade and weeder. Long till they bee thynke  
therein. Then shall y<sup>e</sup> plow them and set them in god earth,  
in the chayne by increas of the yrons, with the small end  
upward, four fingers depe, then put some sick hereby to  
marke the place. quod omnia das qui nupis magis vult nos  
sloquuntur quis oratio fidei deinde in the spring time when land

I<sup>f</sup> y<sup>e</sup> will plant o<sup>r</sup> set your Nuttes in the dyping time  
I where ye will have them still to remaine and not to bee  
removyd, the best and most easie way is to set them every  
fury place (as y<sup>e</sup> thinke god) there be your Nuttes high to-  
gether, and when they be all spryngyd, leue none standing  
but the fairest. In dedamys ed for lande and an other, enuyn-

ing of the danding and deepe digging thereof. But y<sup>e</sup> mi

A<sup>ll</sup> so wheras ye shall thinke god y<sup>e</sup> may plant o<sup>r</sup> set all  
your Nuttes in one square o<sup>r</sup> quarter together in god  
earth and dymgyn such place and time as they bee to plant.  
But se that it be well dymged, and also digged god e<sup>r</sup> dep,  
and to be well maled with god dung throughout, then set  
your Nuts three fingers depe in the earth, and halfe a foote  
one from another: y<sup>e</sup> shall water them often in the som-  
mer when there is dry weather, and see to weede them, and  
digge it as y<sup>e</sup> shall see neede.

### Of Nuttes and Stones like to the

Trees they came of.

I<sup>t</sup> is here to bee noted, that certayne kinde of Nuttes and  
Curells which doe loue the Trees wherof the Tree is  
like unto the Tre<sup>e</sup> they came of, when they be planted in  
god ground, and set well in the Sunne, whiche be the Wal-  
nuttes, Chestnuttes, all kinde of Peach<sup>s</sup>, Figges, Almones  
and Apricotes, all these doe loue the Trees they came of.

Of

## Planting and Graffing.

9

Of the Planting the saide Nuts in good earth, and in the Sunne.

**A**LL the saide Trees doe bring as god fruit of the saide Nuts, if they bee well planted, and set in god earth, & wil in the Sunne, as the fruit and trees they first came of.

Why fruit shall not haue so good sauour.

**F**or if y<sup>e</sup> plant god Nuts, god Peaches, or Figs in a garden full of shadow, the which hath afore loined y sun, as the Wine doth, for lack thereof, their fruit shall not haue so god sauour, although it bee all of one fruit: and likewise so it is with all other fruit and trees, for the godnesse of the earth, and the faine Sunne, doth preferue them much.

For to set the Pine tree.

**F**or to set the Pine tre<sup>e</sup>, ye must set or plant them of Nuts, in March, or about the shote of the sap, not lightly after, y<sup>e</sup> must also set them where they may not be remoued after, in holes well digged, and well dunged, not to bee transplanted or remoued againe, for very hardly they will shote forth Cions, being remoued, specially if y<sup>e</sup> hurt the master root thereof.

For to set Cherie trees.

**F**or to set solew<sup>e</sup> Cheries which doe grow commonly in gardens, ye shal understand they may wel grow of stones, but better it shall bee to take of the small Cions which doe come from the great roots: then plant them, and sooner shall they grow then the stones, & those Cions must be set when they are small, young and tender: as of two, or thre yéeres growth, for when they are great, they profit not so well: & when y<sup>e</sup> set them, y<sup>e</sup> must see to cut of all the bowes,

Trees of Bastard and wilde Nuts.

**T**here bee other sorts of Nuts, although they bee well set in god ground, and also in the Sunne, yet will they not bring halfe so god fruite as the other, nor com-

nnonly like vnto those Nuts they came of, but to bee a bastard wilde sowre fruit, which is the Filbert, small Nuts of Plumis, of Cherries, and the great Abbricots: therfore if yee will haue them god fruite, yee must set them in manner and forme following.

How to set Filberds or Hasell trees.

**F**OR to set Filberds or Hasells, & to haue them god, take the small wands that grow out from the root of the Filbird or Hasell tree, (with short heare twigs) and set them, and they shal bring as god fruit as the tree they came of: if shall not bee needfull to praine, or cut of the branches therof when yee set them, if they bee not great, but those that ye doe set, let them bee but of two or thre yeres growth, and if ye shall see those Cions which ye haue planted, not to be faire and god, or doe grow & prosper not well, then in the spring time cut them of hard by the roote, that other small Cions may grow thereof.

To set Damsons or Plum trees.

**D**AMSONS setting Damsons or Plum trees, which fruit yee would haue like to the trees they came of: if the sayd trees bee not graft befoore, yee shall take onely the Cions that grow from the root (of the olde stock) which groweth with small twigs, and plant or set them: and their fruit shall bee like vnto the trees they were taken of.

To take Plum Graffes, and graffe them  
on other Plum trees.

**A**ND if your Plum trees be graft alredy, and haue the like fruit that you desire, yee may take your graffes therof, and graffe them on your Plum trees, and the fruit that shall come therof, shall be as god as the fruit of the Cion, which is taken from the root, because they are much of like effect.

To set all sorts of Cherries.

**T**O set all sorts of great Cherries, and others: yee must haue the graffes of the same trees, and graffe them on other Cherie trees, although they bee of sowre fruit, & when they

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they are so graft, they will be as god as the fruit of the tree  
whereof the grasse was taken: for the stones are god, but  
to set to make wilde Cions, or plants to graffe on.

The manner how one may order both  
Plum trees, and Cherie trees.

**F**OR so much as these are two kinde of trees, that is, to  
understand, the Cherie, and the Plum tree, for when they  
be so graft, their roots be not so god, nor so free as the bran-  
ches aboue, wherfore the Cions that do come frō the roots,  
shall not make so god and franke trees of. It is therefore to  
be understand, how this maner & sort is to make franke trees,  
that may put forth god Cions in time to come, which is:  
when they be great & god, then if ye will take those Cions,  
or yong springs from the roots, ye may make god trees there-  
of, & then it shall not neede to graffe them any more after:  
but to augment one by the other, as ye doe the Cions from  
the root of the Put, as is aforesaid, and ye shall doe as fol-  
loweth.

How to graffe Plum trees and Cherie trees.

**Y**C may well graffe Plum trees, and great Cherie trees,  
in such god order as ye lust to haue them, & as here-  
after shalbe declared in the fifth Chapter following: for these  
would be grased while they are young and small, and also  
graft in the ground, for thereby one may dresse and trim  
them the better, and put but one grasse in each stock of the  
same. Cleave not the hart, but a little on the one side, nor  
yet dape, or long open.

How yee must proyne or cut your trees.

**F**OR when your grases be well taken on the stock, & that  
the grases das put forth faire and long, about one yers  
growth, ye must proyne, or cut the branch of commonly in  
Winter, ( when they proyne their Cions) a foot lower, to  
make them spred the better: then shall ye meddle all through  
with god sat earth, the which will draw the better to the  
place, which ye haue so proyned or cut.

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The

## The Arte of

The conueniest way to cleane and proine,  
or dresse the roots of trees.

*A*ND for the better cleasing and proyning trēs bēneath,  
is thus: yē shall take away all the wēdes, and grasse  
about the rotes, then shall yē dig them so round about, as  
yē would seeme to pluck them vp, & shall make them halfe  
bare, then shall yē enlarge the earth about the rotes, and  
whereas yē shall see them grow faire and long, place or  
couch them in the said hole and earth againe: then shall ye  
put the cut ende of the trē wher it is graft, somwhat more  
lower then his rots were, wherby his Cions so graft, shall  
spring so much the better.

When the stocke is greater then the graffes.

*V*hen as the trē wareth, and swelleth greater bē-  
neath the grafting, then aboue: then shall yē cleane  
the rotes bēneath, and wreath them round, and so  
couer them againe. But see yē breake no rote thereof, so will  
he come to perfection. But most men do vse this way: if  
the stock ware greater then the graffes, they do slit downe  
the barke of the graffes aboue, in two or thre parts, or as  
they shall see cause thereof: and so likewise, if the graffes  
ware greater aboue then the stock, yē shall slit downe the  
stock accordingly, with the edge of a sharp knife. This may  
well bē done at any time in March, Aprill, and May, in the  
crease of the yone, and not lightly after.

The remedie when any bough or member  
of a Tree is broken.

*I*f yē shall chance to haue boughes, or members of trēs  
broken, the best remedie shall bē, to place those boves or  
members right scorne againe, (then shall ye comfort the rotes  
with god new earth) and binde fast those broken boves or  
members, both aboue and bēneath, and so let them remaine  
vnto an other yere, till they may close & put forth new Cions.

When a member or bough is broken,  
how to proyne them.

Where

**V**hereas y<sup>e</sup> shall see vnder or aboue superfluous bowes, y<sup>e</sup> may cut or prouine of, (as y<sup>e</sup> shall see cause) all such bowes hard by the trē, at a due time, in the winter following. But leau all the principall braunches, & where as any are broken, let them bee cut off beneath, or els by the ground, and cast them away: thus must y<sup>e</sup> do verly, or as y<sup>e</sup> shall see cause, if y<sup>e</sup> will kepe your trēs well and faire.

## How one ought to enlarge the hole

about the Trees roote.

**I**n prouing your Trēs, if there bee many rootes, ye must enlarge them in the hole, and so to wreath them, as is aforesaid, and to use them without breaking, then couer them agayne with god fat earth, which ye shall mingle in the said hole, and it shall bee best to bee digged all ouer a little before, and see that no branch or roote be left uncovered, and when you haue thus dressed your trēs, if any roote shall put forth, or spring hereafter out of the said holes, in growiug, ye may so prouine them as ye shall see cause, in letting them so remaine two or thre yéeres after, vnto such time as the said grasses be sprong vp, and well branched.

## How to set small staves by, to strengthen your Cions.

**T**o anoide danger, ye shall set or pricke small staines about your Cions, for feare of breaking, & then after thre or four yéeres, when they be well braunched: ye may then set or plant them in god earth, (at the beginning of Winter) but see that y<sup>e</sup> cut of all their small braunches hard by the stocke, then ye may plant them where ye thinke god, so as they may remaine.

In taking vp Trees note.

**Y**ee may well leau the maister root in the hole ) when y<sup>e</sup> digge him vp ) if the remoued place bee good for him, cutte of the master rootes by the stubbe, but pare not all the small rootes, and so plant him, and he shall profit more

more thus, then others with all their maister rotes. When as trees be great, they must bee disbanched, or boles cut of, before they be set againe, or els they will hardly prosper. If the trees be great, hauing great banches or boles, whe ye shall digge them vp, ye must disbranch them afore ye set them againe, so when trees shall be thus prined, they shall bring great Cions from their rotes, which shall be frank & good to replant, or set in other places, & shall haue also good banches & rootes, so that after it shall not neede to graffe them any more, but shall continue one after another to bee free and good.

How to couch the rotes when they are prined  
**I**n setting your trees againe, if ye will dresse the rotes of such as ye haue prined, or cut of the banches before, ye shall leau all such small rotes which grow on the great roote, and ye shall so place those rotes in replanting againe not deepe in the earth, so that they may soone grow, and put forth Cions: which beeing well vsed, ye may haue fruit so good as the other afore mentioned, beeinge of thre or fourre yeeres growth, as afore is declared.

What trees to prine.

**T**his way of prining is more harder for the great Chery (called Healmier) then for the Plum tree. Also it is very requisit and meete for those Cions, or Trees, which be graft on the wilde sorwe Chery tree, to be prined also, for divers and sondry causes.

Why the sower Chery dureth not so long, as the Healmier or great Cherie.

**T**he wilde and sower Cherie, of his owne nature will not so long time endure, (as the great Healme Cherie) new ther can haue sufficient sappe to nourish the Graffes, as the great Healme Cherie is graft, therfore when ye haue prined the banches beeneath, and the rotes also, so that ye leau rotes sufficient to nourish the Tree, then set him. If ye cutte not of the vnder rotes, the Tree will pro fit

be more easier, & also lighter to bee knowne, when they put forth Cions, from the roote of the same, the which ye may take hereafter.

To graffe one great Cherie vpon another.

YE must haue respect vnto the Healeme Cherie, which is graft on the wilde Comire (which is an other kinde of great Cherie) and whether you doe prouine them or not, it is not materiall: for they dure a long time. But ye must see to take away the Cions, that doe grow from the roote of the wilde Comire, or wilde Plum treé: because they are of na-  
ture wilde, and doe draw the sappe from the saide treé.

Of deepe setting or shalow;

TD set your stockes or trees somewhat deeper on the high grounds, then in the valleies, because the Sunne (in sommer) shall not dry the roote: and in the low ground more shallow, because the water in Winter shall not drowne or annoy the rootes. Some doe marke the stock in taking it vp, and to set him againe the same way, because he will not alter his nature: so likewise the grases in grafting.

The fourth Chapter doeth shew how to set other trees  
which come of Wilde Cions, pricked in the  
earth without rootes: & also of prouining  
the meane Cions.

Trees take roote prickt of braunches.



Here bee certaine which take roote, being  
prickt of braunches prouined of other Trees,  
which bee, the Mulberie, the Figge Treé, the  
Quince treé, the service Treé, the Pomgra-  
nad treé, the Apple Treé, the Damson treé, &  
diners sortes of other plum treés, as the plum  
treé of Paradise, &c.

How one ought to set them.

**F**OR to set these sorts of Trēs, ye must cut of the Cions, twinges or boughes, betwixt Alhallowtide & Christmas, not lightly after. Yē shall choose them which be as great as a little staffe or more, and looke wheras yē can finde them faire, smooth, and straight, and full of sappe withall, growing of yong trēs, as of the age of thre or fourē yéres growth, or there abouts, and looke that ye take them so from the trē with a broad Chesill, that ye breake not or lose any part of the barkie thereof, more then halfe a fote beneath, neither of one side or other: then praine or cut of the haunches, and picke them one fote depe in the earth, well digged & videred before.

How to binde them that be weake.

**T**Hose Plants which be slender, ye must praine or cut of the branches, then binde them to some stake or such like to be set in god earth, and well medled with god dung, and also to be well and dēpely digged, and to be set in a moist place, or else to be well watered in Sommer.

How one ought to digge the earth  
for to set them in.

**A**ND when that yē would set them in the earth, ye must first prepare to digge it, and dung it well throughout a large fote depe in the earth. And when as ye will set them every one in his place made (besoile) with a crowe of Iron, and so to make them take roote the better, ye shall put with your Plants, or watered Dyes, or Barley, and so ye shall let the grow the space of thre or fourē yéres, or when they shall be well branched, then ye may remoue them, and if ye breake of the old stubbie roote and set them lower, they will last a long time the more. If some of those Plants do chame to put forth Cions from the roote, & being so rooted, ye must plucke them vp though they be tender, and set them in other places.

Of Cions without rootes.

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**F**or that the saide Plants haue Clions without roots, but which come from the tree roote beneath, then cut them not till they bee of two or thre yeres growth, by that time they wull gather of roots to bee replanted in other places.

### To plant the Fig tree.

**T**he said Plants taken of Fig trees grased, be the best. We may likewise take other sorts of Fig trees, & graffe one vpon the other, so like as vpon the wilde trees do come the Pepins, even so the Fig, but not so sone to prosper and grow.

### How to set Quinces.

**L**ikelwise the nature of Quinces is to spring, if they bee pricked (as aforesaide) in the earth, but some times I haue grased with great difficultie (saith mine authour) vpon a white Thorne, and it hath taken and borne fruit to luke on, faire, but in fast moze weaker then the other.

### The way to set Mulberies.

**T**here is also an other way to set Mulberies as followeth, which is, if you doe cut in Winter certaine great Mulberie bowes or stocks, asunder in h[er] bodie (with a saw) in troncheons a fot long or more, then ye shal make a great furrow in god earth wel & deepe, so that ye may couer wel againe your troncheons, in setting them an ende halfe a fot one from an other, then couer them againe, that the earth may be aboue those endes, thre or fourre fingers high, to let them remaine, and water them (in sommer) if neede be sometimes, and cleane them from all hurtfull weedes and rotes.

**T**hat then within a space of time after, the said troncheons will put forth Clions, the whiche when they bee somewhat sprigged, hauing two or thre smal twigs, the yee may transplant or remoue them where yee list, but leauie your troncheons still in the earth, for they will put forth many motions, the whiche if they shall haue scantie of roote,

F

then

then dung your troncheons within with god earth , and likewise aboue also, and they shall doe well.

The time meete to cut Cions.

**Y**E shall understand that all trees the which commonly doe put forth Cions , if yee cut them in Winter, they will put forth and spring more abundantly, so then they bee all god to set and plant.

To set Bush trees, or Goseberies,  
or small Reisons.

There be many other kinde of Bush trees, which wil grow of Cions pricked in the ground, as the Goseberie tree, the small Reison tree, the Barberie tree, the Black thorne tree, these with many others, to be planted in winter, will grow without roots : yee must also pryme them & they will take well enough : so likewise ye may prick (in March) of Dijars in moist grounds, and they will grow, and serue to many purposes for your garden.

The fift Chapter treateth of soure manner of Graffings.

**I**T is to bee understood that there be many waies of Grasfings, wherof I haue heere onely put soure sorts, the which bee good, both sure and wel proued, and easie to doe, the which yee may bise well in two parts of the yeere, and more, for I haue (saith hee) grassef in our house, in euerie moneth, except October and Nouember, and they haue taken wel, which I haue (saith hee) in the Winter beegun to grasse, and in the Sommer graft in the Scutchine or shield according to the time, forward or slow: for certaine trees, specially yong faire Cions haue enough or more of their sap unto midde August, then others some had at Midsummer before.

The first way to graffe all sorts of trees.

**A**nd first of all it is to bee noted, that all sorts of franke Trees, as also wilde Trees of nature, may bee Graft with

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With grases, and in the Scutchine, and both do well take, but specially those trees which bee of like nature: therefore it is better so to graffe. Howbeit they may well grow and take of other sortis of trees, but certaine trees bee not so god, nor will prosper so well in the ende.

How to graffe Apple trees, Peare trees

Quince trees, and Medler trees.

They graffe the Peare graffe, on other Peare stocks, and Apple, vpon Apple stock, Crabbe or Wildeing stock, the Quince and Medler, vpon the white Thorne, but most commonly they vse to graffe one Apple vpon an other, and both Peares and Quinces, they graffe on Hawthorne and Crab stock. An other kinde of fruit called in French, Saulsey, they vse to graffe on the willow stock, the maner thereof is hard to doe, which I haue not seene, therefore I will let passe at this present.

The grafting of great Cherries.

They graffe the great Cherie, called in French Heaulmiers, vpon the Crab stocke, and an other long Cherie called Guyniers vpon the wilde or sower Cherie tree, and likewise one Cherie vpon an other.

To graffe Medlars.

The Misple or Medlar, they may be grafted on other Medlars, or on white Thorne, the Quince is grafted on the white or blacke Thorne, and they doe prosper well, I haue graffed (saith he) the Quince vpon a wilde Peare stock, and it hath taken and boorne fruit well and god, but they will not long endure. I beleue (saith he) it was because the graffe was not able enoughe to draw the sap from the Peare stock. Some graffe the Medlar on the Quince, to bee great. And it is to bee noted, although the stock and the graffe bee of contrarie natures: yet notwithstanding, neither the Graffe nor Scutchin, shall take any part of the nature of the wilde stock so graffed, though it bee Peare, Apple, or Quince, which is contrary against many which haue written, that if ye graffe the Medlar vpon the quince tree, they shal be without stones,

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which is abusion and mockerie. For I haue (saith he) proued the contrarie my selfe:  
Of diuers kindes of grases.

**T**is very true, that one may set a treē, which shall beare diuers sorts of fruit at once, if hee bee graffed with diuers kinde of grases, as the blacke, white, and greene Cherrie together, and also Apples of other trēes, as Apples & Peares together, and in the Scutchion (ye may graffe) likewise of diuers kindes also, as on Peares, Abricotes, and Plums together, and of others also.

Of the grafting the Fig.

**Y**e may graffe the Fig treē upon the Peach treē or Abricote, but leaue a branch on the stocke, and there must be according for the space of yeare, for the one shal change sooner then the other. All trēes aboue said, doe take very well being graffed one with the other. And I haue not knowne, or found of any others, howbeit (saith he) I haue curiously sought and proued, because they say one may graffe in Coleworts, or on Elmes, the which I thinke are but ielkes.

Of the great Abricotes.

**T**he great Abricotes they graffe in Sommer, in the Scutchion or shield, in the sap or barkē of the lesser Abricote, and be graffed on peach trees, Fig trees, and principally on Damson or Plum trees, for there they will prosper the better.

Of the Ceuice tree.

**O**f the Service treē, they say and write, that they may hardly bee graft on other service trees, either on Apple trees, Peare, or Quince trees: and I believe this to bee very hard to doe, for I haue tried (saith he) & they would not proue:

The setting of Services

**T**herefore it is much better to set them of Curnells, as it is aforesaide, as also in the second Chapter of the Planting of Tions, or other great trees, which must bee cut in winter, as such as shall bee most meete for that purpose.

Trees which bee very hard to bee graffed,  
in the shield or Scutchion.

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**A**LL other manner of trees aforesaid, doe take very well to be grafted with Cions, and also in the shield, except Apricotes on Peaches, Almonds, Perniquiers, the Peach tree doe take hardly to be grafted, but in the shield in Sommer, as halbe more largely hereafter declared. As for the Almond, Perniquiers and Peaches, you may better set them off Cornells and Sarcites, whereoy they soone come to pereson to be grafted.

How a man ought to consider those trees, which  
be commonly charged with fruit.

**Y**e shall understand, that in the beginning of grafting, ye must consider what sortes of Trees, doe most charg the stocke with branched and fruit, or that doe lous the country or ground, whereas you intend to plant or graffe them: for better it were to haue abundance of fruit, then to haue verie few or none good.

**O**f trees whereon to chose your graftes, of two such Trees as ye will gather your graftes to graffe with, ye must take them at the endes of the principall branches, which be also faire and greatest of saype, hauing two or threeingers length of the old wood, with the new, and those Cions which of late somewhat nigh together, are the best, for those which bee long, or farre one from another, be not so god for to bring fruit.

The Cions toward the East are best.

**Y**e shall understand, that those Cions which doe grow on the East, or Orient part of the Tree, are best, ye must not lightly gather of the euill and slender graftes, which grow in the midst of the tries, nor any graftes which do grow within on the branches, or that do spring from the stock of the tree, nor yet graftes which be on very old trees, for thereby ye shall not lightly profit to any purpose.

**A**ND when the trees whereas you intend to gather your graftes, be small & yong, as of but on sixe yeeres growth, doe not take of the highest grafte thereof, nor the greatest, ex-  
cept

cept it bee of a small Tree or two or three yeeres, the which commonly hath too much of toppe or wood, otherwise not, so you shall but marre your grafting.

How to keepe graffes a long time.

**Y**e may keepe graffes a long time good, as from Alhalloow tides (so that the leaues bee fallen) unto the time of Crasing, if that they be well couered in the earth halfe a foot deep therin, and so that none of them do appeare without the earth,

How to keepe graffes before they  
are budded.

**Y**e shall not gather them, except yec haue great neede, vntill Christmas or there aboutes, and put them not in the ground nigh any Woles, Mice, & water, marring the place and graffes. It shalbe good to keepe graffes in the earth beforre they begin to bud, when that ye will graffe betwixt the bark & the tree, and when the Trees begin to enter in their sappe.

How one ought to begin to graffe.

**Y**e may well beeginne to graffe (in cleauning the stock) at Christmas, or before, according to the coldnesse of the time, and principally the Healme or great Cherie, Peares, Wardens, or forward fruit of Apples: and for Medlars it is good to tary vntill the end of Ianuarie and February, vntill March, or vntill such time as ye shall see trees begin to bud or spring.

When it is good graffyng the wild stockes.

**I**n the Spring time it is good Grafting of wilde stockes, (which bee great) betwixt the bark and the tree, such stockes as to be of lateward spring, and kept in the earth before. The Damson or Plum tarieh longest to be Graft: for they doe not shew or put forth sap, so sone as the others.

Marke if the tree be forward or nor.

**Y**e ought to consider alwaies, whether the tree be forward or not, or to be graffed soone or lateward, and to giue him also a graffe of the like hast or slownes: euē so ye must mark the time, whether it be slow or forward.

When

When one will graffe, what necessaries he  
ought to be furnished withall.

**V**hensoever ye goe to grafting, see ye be first furnished with grasses, clay & mosse, clothes or barkeres of sallow to binde likewise withall. Also yee must haue a small Haw, and a sharpe knife, to cleave and cut grasses withall. But it were much better if ye should cut your grasses with a great penknife or some other like sharpe knife, hauing also a small wedge of hard wood, or of Iron, with a hooked knife, & also a small Mallet. And your wilde stockes must be well rooted before ye doe graffe them: & be not so quicke to deceiue your selues, as those which doe graffe and plant all at one time, yet they shall not profit so well, for where the wild stock hath not substance in him selfe, much lesse to give vnto the other grasses, for when a man thinkes sometimes to forward him selfe, he doth hinder himselfe.

Of graffes not prospering the first yeere.

**Y**e shall understand, that very hardly your graffes shall prosper after if they doe not profit or prosper well in the first yeere, for whensoever (in the first yeere) they profit well, it were better to graffe them somewhat lower then to let them so remaine and grow.

For to graffe well and sound.

**A**ND for the best vnderstanding of Grafting in the cleft, ye shall first cut away all the small Cions above the bo-  
die of the stocke beneath, and before ye begin to cleave your stocke, dress and cut your grasses somewhat thick & ready, then cleave your stocke, and as the cleft is small or great (if neede be) part it smoth within, then cut your incision of your grasses accordingly, and set them in the clefts as even & as close as ye can possible.

How to trim your graffe.

**Y**e may graffe your Graffles full as long as two or three trunchions or cut Graffles, which ye may likewise graffe withall very well, and be as good as those which

which doe come of old wood, and often times better, as to  
grasse a bough, for often it so happeneth, man shall find of  
ylettes or eyes hard by the old slender wood, yet better  
it were to tye them off with the olde wood, and chose a better  
and faire place at some other eye in the same grasse, and to  
make your incision there vnder, as at resaide, and cut your  
graftes in making the incision on the one side narrow, and  
on the other side broad, and the inner side thyme, and the out  
side thicke, because the outside ( of your Grafte ) must ioyne  
wth the cleft, wth the lay of the bark of the wild stocke,  
and it shall bee so set in. See also that ye cut it smoth as your  
cleftis are in the stocke, in ioyning at every place both enen  
and close, and especially the lynts or corners of the graftes  
on the head of the stocke, which must be well and cleane pared  
befor, and then set fast thereon.

#### How to cut graftes for Cherries and Plomes.

**I**T is not much requisite in the Healeme cherie, for to ioyne  
the Graftes ( in the stocke ) wholly throughout, as it is in  
others, or to cut the graftes of great cheries, Damsons, or  
Plummetes, so thynne and plasse as ye may other graftes, for  
these sort have a more greater sappe or pitch wthin, the  
whiche ye must alwaies take heed in cutting it to nigh on  
the one side, or on the other, but at the end whereof chescly,  
to be thynne cut and flat.

Note also.

**A**ND yet if the said incision bee more straigter and closer  
on the one side then on the other side, part it where it is  
most mette, and where it is to straigter, open it wth a wedge  
of Iron, and put in a wedge of the same wood abone in the  
cleft, and thus may ye moderate your graftes as ye shall  
cause.

How in grafting to take heed that the  
bark doe not rise.

**I**N all kinde of cutting your graftes, take heed to the bark  
of your graftes, that it doe not rise ( from the wood ) onto  
side therof, and specially on the outside, therfore ye shal leau  
it

## Planting and Grafting.

it more hinder then the former doo: Also we must take vesse  
wheras the doctor doo deeth in cleaving, that we may layne  
the grasse therin according to the best remedie therfore is  
to cut it smoth within that the grasse may layne the better.  
ye shall also unto the most greatest doctor shole for them  
the most greatest grasse.

**How to cut your stocke.**

**L**ID much the more your stocke to thin a lester, so much  
you will be blythe to cut your lester, and if your stocke be as  
great as your singer, or there abouts, you may cut him a stocke  
or halfe a stocke from the earth, and set him about, and dung  
him with Goats dung, to help hym withall, and graze hym  
but with one grasse of Tion.

If the wilde stock bee great and slender.  
**I**f your wilde stock bee great, or as big as a god staffe,  
Ye shall cut him round of, a fote or ther abouts above the  
earth, then set in two god grasses in the head or cleft thereof,  
And in the same place where you will graue him, set  
One wondrefull **Trees** as great as ones armes. Many of Deed and

And when your stock is as great as your armes, ye shall saw him cleane of and round, thre or fourte foot, or there abouts from the earth, for to defend hym and set in the head thre grassis, two in the cleft, and one betwixt the bark and tre tree, on that side whiche ye may haue most space.

and that shal be graunted unto you to gyldene to make you  
gall in your blythe. Greattree as big as yalle deeg to day  
and the strok be as big as your leg, of these admons, ye  
shall saw hym faire and cleane of soure or sine holt han  
from the earth, and cleane hym a crosse (if ye will) and set  
in soure grasse in the clefts thereof, or else one cleft onely,  
and set two grates in both the roos thereof, and other two  
grates beneath the bark to do the rest.  
Sister ther whiche did grasse bed pinched without yalle shal  
not gett maye in the stoke, leaste her the toot shal

**Y**e wyl for the better understanding, marke to graffe betwix the bark and the tre, for when the syr is full in the wood of wilde stoks being great, then they do com monly pinch or wryng the grases to sore, if yee do not put a small wedge of grane wod in the cleft thereof, to help them withall against such daunger.

How yee ought to cleave your stocks.

**W**hensoever ye shall cleave your wilde stocks, take hede that yee cleave them not in the midst of the heart or pith, but a little on the one side, which yee shall think god.

How to graffe the branch of great trees,

**W**hensoever yee would graffe great tries, as great as your thigh, or greater, it were much better to graffe onely the branches thereof, then the stocke or body, for the stock will rot before the grases shall couer the head.

How to cut branches old and great.

**B**ut if the branches bee to rude, & without order (the best shall be) to cut them all of, & within thre or four yeres after they will bring faire new Cions againe, & then it shall bee best to graffe them, and cut of all the superfluous and ill branches thereof.

How yee ought to binde your grases through out for feare of windes.

**A**nd when your grases shall bee growne, yee must binde them, for feare of shaking of the winde, and if the tre bee free and god of himselfe, let the Cions grove still, & yee may graffe any part or branch yee will in the cleft, or betwix the bark and the tre, either in the Hatchion, and if your bark bee faire and loose.

To set many grases in one cleft.

**V**hen yee will put many grases in one cleft, see that one incision (of your grasse) bee as large as the other, not to bee put into the cleft so lightly and ralby, and that one side thereof bee not more open then the other, and

and that these grasse be all of one length: it shall suffice  
alas if they have thre eyen on eyn graffe without the ioynt  
therof.

How to saw your stock before ye cleave him.

**S.** Saving your stock, see that ye tearre not the barke a-  
about the head thereof, then cleave his head with a long  
sharp knife, or such like, and knock your wedge in the midle  
therof, (then pare him an the head round about) and knock  
your wedge in so depe till it open meete for your grasse  
but not so wide, then holding in one hand your grasse and in  
the other hand your stocke, set your grasse in close, barke to  
barke, and let your wedge be great above at the head, that  
ye may knock him out faire and easely again.

If the stock cleave to much, or the  
bark doe open.

**S.** If the stock doe cleane to much, or open the barke with  
the wood to lowe, then softly open your stocke with your  
wedge, and see if your incision of your grasse, be all smote &  
inst, according to the cleft, if not, make it until it be smote,  
or else saw hym of lower.

How grasse never lightly take.

**A**bove all things ye must consider the meeting of the two  
sap, betwixt the grasse, and the wilde stock, which must  
be set in iuste one with an other: for ye shall understand, if  
they do not leyne, and the one delight with the other, beeing  
even set, they shall never take together, for there is nothing  
only to ioyne their increase, but the sap, recontyning the one  
against the other, and thus can alwaies be ioynd.

How to set the grasse right in the cleft.

**W**hen the barkes of the stock, becomis thicker then the  
grasse, ye must take god heede, of the setting in of the  
grasse in the cleft, to the ende that hischape may ioyne right  
with the sap of the stock, on the inside, and ye ought likewise  
to consider of the sap of the stock, (if he do furnishe the  
grasse on the out sides of the cleft to much or not).

(Of setting of the grasse enured in the  
cleft.)

**A**lso a man must take good heed that the grases be hewen cleane set in a iorne clef vpon the head of the stocke, Likewise then the incision which is set in the clef doinge very well within on both sides, not to iorn the stouen, but some times if graſſe serues when as the Grasſe doe drawe to much from the Stocke, or the Stocke alſo when the Grasſe doe put forth a ſpotte war; thond one ſall ſtouen. **A**nd therefore when the Stocke is rightely cleuen, there is no daunger in cutting the incision of the grasse, but a little ſtraight rebated to the ende thereof, that the ſap may ſyrene one with the other, the better and cloſer toget her.

How yee ought to drawe out your wedge.

**V**hen your grases ſhall be hewen with the Stocke, drawe your wedge faire and ſoſtly forth, for feare of diſplaſing your grases, yet may ſtaine within the cleſt a ſmall wedge of ſuch greene wood as is aforesaid, and yee shall keepe it of cloſe by the head of your Stocke, and ſo couer it with a bache as followeth.

To couer your cleſts on the head.

**V**hen your wedge is drawne forth, put a greene pille of thick bache of Willow, Crab, or Apple, vpon your cleſts of the Stocke, that nothing may fall beſtweene them, then couer all about the cleſts on the Stocke head two fingers thick with good clay, ſtrayng about that thicknes ſtat no wnde nor rame may enter. Then roote it bound with god. Roffe, and then wreath it ouer with clothes, or piles of willow, Brier or Dijars, or ſuch like, then bind them ſtolt, and ſtiche certayne long prickes on the grafts head emongſt your clothes, to defendalhem from the Cubwes, Gares, or such like, graft vnto ſtill to ſtill, ſayl them wiſh, ſayl them wiſh. Howydeought to ſee to the binding.

**B**ut alwaies take good heed to the binding of your heads that they were ſtack, or ſtag; neither on the one ſide or other, but remaine ſtolt upon the clay, whiche clay remaines ſtolt

fall (likewise on the stock head) vnder the binding thereto; wherwith he said clay must be moderated in such sort as followeth.

**T**HIS bell way is therefore, to try your clay betwixt your hands for stonnes and such like, and so to temper it as ye shall think good. A soyle require of moistnesse or drynesse, and to temper it with the haire of beasts: for when it drieþ, it holdeþ not otherwise so well on the stock, or if ye knead of holle therewith or mingle hale thin therewith: some do judge, þt þt holle doþ make the trees molles. But I thinke (saith he) that commeth of the disposition of places.

**T**o bush your graffe heads.

**V**HEN ye shall vnde or wrap your Graffe head with band, take small shorne, and bind them wthin; for to defend your graffes from Kites, or Crows, or other dan-  
ger of other soules, or prick of sharp white sticks theron.

The second way to graffe high  
branches on trees.

**T**HIS second maner to graffe, is strange enough to many: This kinde of Grafting is on the toppes of branches of Trees, which thing to make them grow lightly, is not so sone obtained: whersoeuer they be grased, they doe onely require a faire yong wood, a great Cion or twigge, growing highest in the tree toppe, which cions ye shall chuse to graffe on, of many sorte of fruits if ye will, or as ye shall think good, which order foloweth.

**T**he graffes of other sorte of trees, which ye would graffe in the top therof, then incouert to the top of the tree which ye would graffe, and cut of the tops of all such branches, or as many as ye would graffe on, & if they be greater then the graffes, which ye would graffe, ye shall cut & graffe the lower as ye doþ small wild stockes aforesaid. But if þt cions þt you cut

bē as great as your grasse that you grasse on, ye shall cut them lower betwixt the old wood & the new, or a little more higher, or lower: then cleave a little, and chose your grasses in the like sort, which y<sup>e</sup> woulde plant, wherof y<sup>e</sup> shall make the incision shott, with the bark on both sides like, and as thicke on the one side as the other, and set so iust in the cleft, that the bark may be even and close, as well aboue as bēneath, on the one side as the o<sup>r</sup> her, and so bind him as is aforesaid. It shall suffice that every grasse haue an oylet, or eie, or two at the most, without the ioynt, for to leane them too long it shall not be god, and ye must dresse it with Clay and Hosse, and bind it, as is aforesaid. And likewise ye may Grasse therē, as y<sup>e</sup> do the little wilde stockes, which shold be as great as your grasses, & to grasse them, as y<sup>e</sup> do those with Sap like on both sides, but then ye must grasse them in the earth, as thre fingers of, or thereabouts.

The maner of Graffyng, is of grasses which  
may be set betwixt the barkē and  
the Tree.

To grasse betwixt the barkē  
and the Tree.

This maner of Grafting is god, when Trees doe begin to enter into their Sap, which is about the end of Februarie, vnto the end of Aprill, & specially on great wilde stockes which be hard to cleane, ye may set in soure or fine grases in the head therof, which grasse ought to bē gathered aforesaid, and kept close in the earth till then, for by that tyme aforesaid, ye shall scantly finde a tree, but that he doth put forth or budde, as the Apple called Capendu, or such like.

Y<sup>e</sup> must therefore saw these wilde stockes more charyly, and more higher, so they bē great, and then cutte the  
Grasses

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Graffes, which ye would set together, so as you would set them vpon the iwald stock that is clest, as is afore rehearsed. And the incision of your graffes must not be so long, nor so thicke, and the barks a little at the end thereof must be taken away, & made in maner as a Lancet of yron, and as thick on the one side as the other.

How to dresse the head, to place the graffes betwixe the barkē and the treē.

A DD when your graffes be ready cut, then shall ye clese the head of your stocke, and pare it with a sharpe knife, round about the barkē therof, to the end your graffes may ioyne the better thereon, then by and by take a sharpe penknife, or other sharp pointed knife, and thrust it dwone betwixt the barkē and the stock, so long as the incision of your graffes be, then put your graffes softly dwone therewith to the hard ioynt: and see that it dwone sit close, vpon the stock head.

How to couer the head of your stocke.

V V Hen as ye haue set in your graffes, ye must then couer it well about with god tough Clay and Molle, as is said of the others, and then ye must incontinent enuiron or compasse your head with small thornie bushes, & bind them fast thereon all about, for feare of great birdes, & likewise the winde.

Of the maner and graffyng in the  
Shield or Sutchion.

T HE fourth maner to graffe, which is the last, is to graffe in the Sutchion, in the sap, in sommer, from about the end of the moneth of May, vntill August, when as trees bee yet strong in sappe and leaues, for other waies it cannot bee done, the best time is in June and July, so it is some yeres when the time is very dry, that some trees do hold theyre sappe very long, therefore ye must tarie till it returne.

For to graffe in Sommer so long as the  
trees be full leaved.

Fox

**F**OR to begin this maner of grafting well, ye must in som-  
mer when the trees be almost full of lappes, & when they  
have sprong forth of new shotes being somewhat hardened,  
then shall ye take a braunch therof in the ioyce of the tree,  
the which ye will haue gr. red, and chose the highest & the  
principallest branches, without cutting it from the old wood,  
and chose therof the principallest oylet or eie, or budding  
place, of each braunch one, with which oyler or eyse ye shall  
begin to graffe as followeth.

**T**he bidge Clous are best to graffe. C. A.  
**P**rincipally ye must understand, that the smalllest & nau-  
tie oylettes or buddes of the said Clous be not so god to  
graffe, therfore chose the greatest & best ye can finde, first  
cut of the leafe hard by the oylet, then ye shall trench or cut  
(the length of a barley corne) beneath the oylet round about  
the bark, hard to the wood, and so likewise aboue them with  
a sharpe point of a knife, set it downe halfe an inch besyde  
the oylet or budde, and with the point of a sharp knife softly  
raise the said shield or Scutchion round about, with the oy-  
let in the middest, & all the lappes belonging thereto.

**H**ow to take of the shield from the wood.  
**A**ND for the better taking the same shield or Scutchion  
from the wood, after that ye haue cut him round about, &  
then sit him downe, without cutting any part of the wood  
within, ye must ther raise the side next you that is sit, and  
then take the same shield betwixt your finger and thumb, &  
pluckes raise it softly of, without breaking or bruising any  
part therof, & in the opening or plucking it of, hold it with  
your finger hard to the wood, so the end the lappes of the oy-  
let may remayne in the shield, for if it goe of in plucking it  
from the barkes, and sticke to the wood, your Scutchions is  
nothing worth.

To know your Scutchion or shield when  
he is good or bad.

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**A**ND for the more easer understanding, if it haue god or bad, when it is taken from the wood, loke within the said shield, and if ye shal see it crack, or open within, then it is of no value, for the chiese sap both yet remaine bischinde with the wood, which shold be in the shield, and therfore ye must chose and cut an other shield, which shall bee good & sound, as aforesaide, and when your Scutchion shall be wel taken of from the wood, then hold it dry by the oylet or eye betwixt your lips, vntill the haire cut and taken of the bark from the other Cion or branch, and set him in that place, and loke that ye do not soule or wet in your mouth.

**O**f yong trees to graffe on.

**B**ut ye must graffe on such trees, as be from the bignesse of your little finger, vnto as great as your arme, having their barks thin and slender, for great trees commonly haue their bark hard and thick, which ye cannot well graffe this way, except they haue some braches with a thin smooth bark, meete for this way to be done.

**H**ow to set or place your shield.

**Y**e must quickly tak of round the bark of the tree that ye will graffe on, a little more longer thē the shield that ye set on because it may idyns the luster and easer, but take heare that in cutting of the bark, ye cut not the wood within.

*Note also*

**A**fter the incision once done, ye must then cover both the sides or endes well and sonely withall, with a little bone or hoist, that in manner like a thin skin, whiche ye shall lay it vpon vnto the corners of clothings of the shield shield, somwhat longer and larger, but vnde haire for hurting or trashyng the bark therof, may shewe out, and soe may not

**H**ow to lift vp the bark, and to set  
your shield on.

*See*

V.

This

This done, take your shield or Scutchion by the oylet or eye that his hath, and open him faire & softly by the two sides, & put them straight way on the other tree, wheras the bark is taken of, and joyne him close back to bark thereon; then plaine it softly abone and at both the endes with the thin boare, and that they ioyne abone and beneath bark to bark, so that he may seede well the branch of that tree.

**How to binde on your shield.** Come by myng  
and purples, and fole in midel one, and go with this all

This done, y<sup>e</sup> must have a wroath of good hempe, to binde the saide shield on his place: the maner to binde it is this, y<sup>e</sup> shall make a wreath of Hempe together as great as a Goose quill, or there abouys, or according to the bignesse or smallnesse of your tree: then take your hempe in the middle, that the one halfe may serue for the upper halfe of the shield, in winding and croſſing (with the Hempe) the said shield on the branch of y<sup>e</sup> tree, but ſee that y<sup>e</sup> binde it not to ſtraight, for it ſhall let him from taking or ſpringing, and likewiſe their ſap canot easily come or paſſe fro the one to the other: and ſee also that wet come not to your shield, nor likewiſe the hempe that y<sup>e</sup> binds it withall: y<sup>e</sup> ſhall begin to binde your Scutchion firſt beeindis in the middel of your shield, in commyng full lowe, & lower, and ſo recover vnder the oylet and faile of your shield, binde it nigh together, without recovering of the ſaide oylet, then y<sup>e</sup> ſhall returne againe vpward, in binding it backward to the midst where y<sup>e</sup> bee- gan: Then take the other part of the Hempe, and binde ſo likewiſe the uppere part of your shield, and encreaſe your Hempe, as y<sup>e</sup> ſhall neceſſe, and ſo returne againe backward, and y<sup>e</sup> ſhall binde it ſo, till the fruits or cleſtys be tourned (both abone and beneath), with your ſaide Hempe, except the oylet and his taile, the which y<sup>e</sup> muſt not couer, for that taile will ſhed apart, if the shield doe take.

On one tree y<sup>e</sup> may graffe or put two  
or three shields.

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Ye may very well if ye will, on enerie tree graffe two or three shields, but see that one bee not right against another, nor yet of the one side of the tree, let your shields so remaine bound on the trees, one moneth or more after they bee graffed, & the greater the tree is, the longer to remaine, and the smaller the lesser time.

The time to vnbinde your shield.

And then after one moneth, or stre iuakes past, ye must vnbinde the shield, or at the least cut the hemp behind the tree, and let it so remaine vnto the winter next following, and then about the moneth of March, or Aprell if ye will, or when ye shall see the sap of the shield put forth, then cut the branch aboue the shield, thre fingers all about all of.

How to cut and gouerne the branches  
grafted on the trees.

Then in the next yere after that the Cions shal be well strengthened, & when they do begin to spring, then shall ye cut them all hard of, by the shield aboue, for if ye had cut them so nigh in the first yere, when they begin first to spring or bud, it shold greatly hinder them against their increase of growing: also when those Cions shall put forth a faire wood, ye must bude and lay them in the midst, faire and gently with small wands, & such like, that the wondes and weather blot them not. And after this manner of grafting, is practised in the shield, & Scutchion, which may ye never easily graffe the white Rose on the red: and likewise ye may have Rosies of diuers colouris and sortis, vpon one branch or rote. This I thought sufficient and meete to declare, of this kinde of grafting at this present.

The sixt Chapter is of transplanting or Altering of Trees, entituled A

and ther The sooner yee transplane or set them, the better. Y  
e flatus tis to shall bee the better.

**Y**e ought to transplant or set your trees from Alhal-  
lowtide unto March, & the sooner the better, for as soone  
as the leaues are fallen from the trees, they bee mete for to  
bee planted, if it bee not in a very colde or moyst place, the  
which then it were best for to farrie unto Januarie, or Fe-  
bruarie: to plant in the frost is not good.

To plant or set towards the South, or towards  
the south, or towards the Sunnie place is best.

**A**fore yee doe pluck vp your trees for to plant them, yee  
will marke the Southside of ech tree, that when yee shall  
replant them, ye may set them againe as they stode before,  
which is the best way as some doe say. Also if yee keepe them  
a certaine time, after they bee taken out of the earth, before  
yee replant them againe, they will rather recover therein the  
earth, so they bee not wet with raine, nor otherwise, for that  
shall bee more contrarie to them, then the great heat or  
drought.

**H**ow to cut the branches of trees, bee-well by sy-  
ppling or distilling before they bee set.

**W**hen so ever yee shall set or replant your trees, first yee  
must cut of the boughes, and specially those which are  
great branches, in such sorte, that yee shall leauie y<sup>e</sup> smal twigs  
or sprigs on the stocks of your heanch, which must bee but a  
haftment long, or somwhat more, or lesse, according as the  
tree shall require, which yee doe set.

**A**ND chiesely the Apple Trees, beeing Grafted or not  
Grafted, doe require to bee disbraunchid before they  
bee set againe, for they shall prosper thereby, much  
the

the better: the other sorts of Trēs may well passe unbranched, if they haue not too great or large branches: and therefor it shall be god to transplant or set, as soone after as the grases are closed, on the head of the wild stock, as for small trēs, which haue but one Cion or twig, it needs not to cut them aboue, when they bee replanted or remoued.

All wilde stocks must be disbranched when

they are replanted or set.  
**A**LL wilde trēs or stocks, which ye think sor to graffe on, ye must first cut of all their branches before ye set them againe: also it shall be god, alwaies to take heed in replanting your trees, that ye do set them againe, in as god or better earth, then they were in before, and so every Trēe, according as his nature doth require.

What trees loue the faire Sunne, what  
trees the cold aire.

**C**ommonly the most part of trēs, doe loue the Sunne at none, and yet the South wind (or vent d'aual) is very contrary against their nature, & specially the Almon trēe, the Apricote, the Pulberie trēe, the Fige trēe, & the Pomgrāde trēe. Certain other trees there be which loue cold ayres, as these: The Chellnut trēe, the wild & eager Cherie Trēe, the Quince trēe, and the Damson or plum trēe; the Walnut loueth cold aire, and a stony white ground. Peare trēs loue not greatly plaine places, they prosper well enough in places closed with walles, or high hedges, & specially the peare called bon Christien.

Of many sorts and maners of trees, following their nature.

**T**he Damson or Plum trēe both loue a cold fat earth, the clay withall, the (Healthine) great Cherie doth loue to be set or planted upon clay. The Pine trēe loueth light earth, stony & sandy. The Medlar comuneth well inough in all kind

of groundes, & doth not hinder his frēs, to be in the shadowe  
 moist places. Hasell nut trēs loue the place to be cold, leane,  
 moist & sandy. We shall understand, that every kinde of fruit-  
 full trē doth loue, & is more fruitfull in one place, then an-  
 other, as according unto their nature. Neuerthelesse, yet we  
 ought to nourish them ( all that we may) in the place where  
 we set them in, in taking them fro the place & ground they  
 were in. And ye must also consider when one doth plant them,  
 of the great & largest kinde of trēs, that every kinde of trē  
 may prosper & groen, & it is to bee considered also, if the trēs  
 haue commonly growne aboye so large in the ground or not,  
 for in god earth, the trēs may well prosper & grow, hauing  
 a god space one from another, worse then if the ground were  
 leane and naught.

## How to place or set trees at large

**G**E this thing ye shall consider, ye must gine a competēt  
 space, from one trē to an other, when as ye make the  
 holes to set them in, not nigh, nor y one trē touch an other.  
 For a god tree planted, or set well at large, it profiteth often-  
 times more of fruit then thre or fourre trees, set to nigh toge-  
 ther. The most greatest & largest trēs commonly are Wal-  
 nuts, & Chestnuts, if ye plant them suerely in rankes, as they  
 do commonly grow bypon high lawnes, besids hedges & feilds,  
 they must be set xxv. fote a fonder, one from an other, or  
 there abouts, but if ye will plant many rankes in one place  
 together, ye must sett them the space of xv. fote one from an  
 other, or ther abouts, & so farre ye must set your rankes one  
 from an other. For the Peare Trees and Apple Trees, and  
 other sortes of Trēs, which may bee set of this largenesse  
 one from the other, if ye do plant vndy iirrankes by hed-  
 ges in the feilds or otherwise, it shall be sufficient of xx. fote  
 one from an other. But if ye will sette two rankes bypon  
 the sides of your great Allries in gardens, which be often  
 or twelve fote broad, it shalbe then best to givē them more  
 space, the one from the other in each rank, as about xxv. fote  
 also.

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Also ye must not set your Trees right one against the other, but intermedling or betwene every space, as they may best groen at large, that is, mede de yelmay plant oþer smaller Trees betwene but so that hech them not to thicke. If ye will to set oþer plant all your trees of one bignesse, as of young trees like roddes, being Peare trees, or Apple trees, they must be set a good space one from another, as of twenty oþer thirty foote in square, as to say, from one ranke to an other. For to plant oþer set al smaller trees, as Plum trees, and Apple trees, of the like bignesse, it shalbe sufficient for them fourteene oþer fiftene foote space, in quarters. But if ye will plant oþer set two rankes, in your Alleys, or Gardens, ye must denise so to proportion it, after the largenesse, of your said Alleys. For to plant oþer sette two dozen Cherrie trees, this space shalbe sufficient enough the one shone the other, that is, of xi oþer xii. foote, & therfore if you make of great oþer large Alleys in your garden, as of x. foote wide, or thereabouts, they shall come well to passe, & shall be sufficient to plant your trees, of x. oþer xi. foote space, and for the other lesser sortes of trees, as of Quince trees, Figgie trees, Puttle trees, and such like, which be not commonly planted, but in one ranke together, set at mēt to thirteene oþer fourteene foote, as ind

**Ordering your Timeshare is so simple**

**V**ven that ye plant or set rankes; or every kinde of  
trees, together; ye shall set or plant the most shaldest  
towards the sunne, and the greatest in the shade, y<sup>e</sup> they may  
not annoy or hurt the small, nor the small the great. Also  
whensoever ye will plant or set of Peare trees, e Plum trees  
(in any place) y<sup>e</sup> one with an other, better it were to set  
the Plum trees next the sunne, so the peanes will dure better  
in the shade. Also peruse understand, whē ye set or plant any  
rankes of trees together, ye must have more space betwixt  
your rankes and trees, then when ye settte but one ranke,  
that they may have roome sufficient on every side.

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produceth bultures, for they increase (theron) to no purpose.  
 But yf the lesser trees be well may grow, as Plum trees,  
 and such like, so when all the said things aboue be consider-  
 ed, ye shall make your holes according to the space that shal  
 be required of every tree that ye shall plant in set, and also  
 the place meete for the same so much as ye may convenient,  
 ye shall make your holes large enough, for ye must suppose  
 the tree ye do set, hath not y half of his rotes he shall haue  
 buried thererfore ye must help him to gaine him of good fat  
 earth, by duning all about the rotes where as ye plant hym.  
 And if any of the same rotes be too long, and twidled or hurt  
 ye shall cut them cleane of a slope wile, so that the upper side  
 (of ech rote) so cut, may be longest in setting, for the small  
 rotes which comen doth alreadly therow, haue may for the  
 them of all the greater rotes and y gyon of them will  
 anidle. How ye ought to enlarge the holes for your  
 hast wyl alredy trees when ye plant them, nechey may fit

V. Ben as ye set the trees in the holes, ye must then re-  
 conne large the rotes in placing them and so that they take  
 all the ground wised, without crowding with rotes the end up-  
 ward, and ymest not plant so redy in to escape in the earth,  
 but as ye shall see cause. It shall be sufficient so them to bee  
 planted or set (halfe a rote or thereabouts) in the earth, so  
 that the earth be betwix all the rotes halfe a rote or more,  
 in the plaiding and wyl duning and setting, and  
 ymest yd. O fayre and fayre earth, for your selfe wyl  
 all the yngly lande haue, and to yowm ion

VI. In thererwise in this replant or set, ye must haue of  
 ymest fat earth by duning, wel mesled with a part of the  
 same earth whereto that haue plants out of, with all the  
 upper parts of the earth, and thererfore you can haue the dry  
 earth whiche ye shall put about the rotes, malf not be set to  
 nigh the rotes, for doubt of the duning being laid to nigh, which  
 will put the said rotes in a dead, but let it be well mesled  
 with the other earth and well trumpered in the holes, & the  
 smallest and ymest evill thing that caries by the said holes

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rootes, yee may plant therewith very well. If there be wormes  
in the earth, which cannot cleare the same to another  
waye.

If yee haue wormes amongst the earth  
of your rootes.

If there be wormes in the fat earth or dung, that yee put  
about your roots, ye must meddle it wel also w<sup>t</sup> the dung  
of Dren or Vine, or slett Hope ashes about the rote, which  
will make the wormes to die, for otherwise they will hurt  
greatly the roots.

To dig well the earth about  
the tree rootes.

Also yee must dig well the earth, principally all round  
over the rootes, and more oftner if they bee dry, then if  
they be wet, ye must not plant or set trees when it raineth,  
nor the earth to be verie moist about the rootes. The Trees  
that be planted or set in vallies, commonly prosper well by  
drought, and when it raineth, they that be on the hills are  
better by watering with drops, the others; but if the place  
or ground bee moist of Nature, yee must plant or set your  
Trees so deepe thereon.

The nature of places, on the heights and  
On high and dry places, ye must plant or set your Trees  
a little more deeper, then in the vallies, and ye must not  
fill the holes in high places, so full as the other, to the ende  
that the raine may better moisten them.

Of good earth.

YE shall understand that of god earth, commonly com-  
meth god fruit, but in certain places if that they might  
be suffered to grow ) they would season the Tree the  
better. Otherwise they shal not come to profe, nor yet haue  
a god tast.

With what yee ought to binde your trees.

When so ever your Trees shall bee replanted or set, yee  
must knock in (by the rote) a stake, and binde your  
trees thereto for feare of the winde: & when they do spring  
ye shall dresse them & binde them with bands that may not

breake, which bands may bee of strong soft hearbs, as Bulrushes or such like, or of old linnen clouts, if the other be not strong enough, or else yee may binde them with Dziers, or such like, but for feare of scetting or hurting your trees.

*The vii. Chapter is of medicining and keeping the trees when they are planted.*

The first councell is, when your trees bee but  
Plants (in dry wether) they  
must bee watered.

**T**he yong trees which bee newly planted, must somtimes  
(in Sommer) bee watered when the tyme waxeth dry, at  
the least the first yere after they bee planted or set. But as  
for other greater Trees which are well taken and rooted a  
god time, yee must digge them all ouer the rots after Al-  
hallowtide, and vncouer them fourre or fve fote compasse a-  
bout the rote of the tree: and let them so lye vncouered un-  
till the latter ende of Winter. And if yee do then meddle a-  
bout each tree of god fat earth or dung, to heate and com-  
fort the earth with all, it shall bee god.

With what dung yee ought to dung your trees.

**A**nd principally vnto Mossie trees, dung them with Hogs  
dung medled with other earth of the same ground, and the  
dung of Dren bee next about the rotes, and yee shall also a-  
bate the Mossie of the Trees with a great knife of wood, or  
such like, so that yee hurt not the bark thereof.

When yee ought to vncouer your trees in Sommer.

**F**or the tyme of Sommer, when the earth is scantly halfe  
moyst, it shall bee god to dig at the fote of the Trees,  
all about on the rote, such as haue not beeene vncouered in  
the winter before, and to meddle it with god fat earth:  
and

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and so fill it againe, and they shall do well.

When yee ought to cut or proune your trees.

*Ad* if there bee in your trees certaine banches of superfluous wood, that yee will cut of, tariue, until the time of the entring in of the sap, that is, when they begin to bud, as in March & April: Then cut of as yee shall see cause, all such superfluous branches hard by the tree, that thereby the other braunches may prosper the better, for then they shall sooner close the Sap vpon the cut places then in the winter, which shold not doe so well to cut them, as certaine doe teach, which haue not god experiance. But for so much as in this time trees bee entering into the Sap, as is aforesaide. Take heede therfore in cutting then of your great branches hastyly, that through their great waight, they doe not cleave or sperate the bark from the tree, in any part thereof.

How to cut your great branches and when.

*Ad* for the better remedie: First you shall cut the same great branches, halfe a foot from the tree, and after to saw the rest cleane hard by the body of the tree, then with a broad Chisell, cut all cleane and smoth vpon that place, then couer it with Ore dung. Yee may also cut them well in winter, so that yee leauie the Trunke or branch somewhat longer, so as yee may dressel and cut them againe in March and April, as is before mentioned.

How yee ought to leauie these great  
braunches cut.

*O*ther things here are to be shewed, of certaine great and old trees onely, which in cutting the great branches thereof truncheon will do renew againe, as Walnuts, Bulberie trees, Plum trees, Cherry trees, with others, which yee must disbranch y bowis therof, even after Allhallowtide, or as soone as their leaves be fallen of, & likewise before they begin to enter

into Sap.

About the flesy yew, and such like trees.

## Of trees having great branches.

**T**he said great branches, when yee shall disbranch them, ye shall so cut them of in such Truncheons, to lengthen the tree, that the one may bee longer then the other, & when the Cions be growne good and long theron, ye may graffe on them againe as yee shall see cause, according as every arme shall require.

## Of barrenesse of trees, the time of cutting

ill branches, and of vncouering  
the rootes.

**S**ometymes a man hath certayne old treés, which be almost spent, as of the Peare treés, and Plum treés, and other great treés, the which beare scant of fruit: but when as yee shall see some branches well charged therewith, then yee ought to cut of all the other ill branches and boves, to the ende that those that remaine, may haue the more sap to nourish their fruit, and also to vncouer their rootes after Alhallowtide, and to cleave the moss greatest rotes thereof, (a foot from the trunk) and put into the said clefts, a thin slate of hard stone, there let it remayne, to the ende that the humour of the tree may enter out thereby, and at the ende of Winter, yee shall couer him againe, with as good and fat earth as yee can get, and let the stone alone.

## Trees the which yee must help, or pluck

vp by the rootes.

**A**LL sorte of Treés which spring Cions from the rootes, as Plum treés, all kinde of Cherie treés, and small Nut treés, ye must help in plucking their Cions from the rootes in Winter, as stone as conueniently yee can, after the lease is fallen. For they do greatly pluck downe and weaken the saide treés, in drawynge to them the substance of the earth.

What doth make a good Nut.

But

**B**ut chiefly to plant these Cions, the best way is to lette them grow, & be nourished two or three yeeres from the roote, and then to transplant them, or set them in the winter, as is aforesaid. The cions which be taken from the foot of the Hasell Trees, make good Puttes, and to be of much strenght and vertue, when they are not suffered to grow to long from the roote, or sote aforesaid.

Trees eaten with beastes, must be  
grafted againe.

**V**Vhen certaine graftes being well in Sap, of three or fourre yeeres, or ther abouts be broken, or greatly ensamaged with beastes, which haue broken thereof, it shal littele profit to leauie those graftes so, but it were better to cut them, & to graffe them higher, or lower then they were bee-fore. For the graftes shall take as well vpon the new as old Cion being graffed as on the wild stock: But it shall not so sone close, as vpon the wild stock head.

How your wild stockes ought not hastely  
to bee remoued.

**I**n the beginning when ye haue graffed your graftes on the wild stock, doe not then hastely pluck vp those Cions, or wild stockes so graffed, vntill ye shall see the graftes put forth a new shent, the whiche remaining still, ye may graffe theron againe, so that your graftes in hastie remouing, may chaunce to die.

When ye cue of the naughtie Cions  
from the wood.

**V**Vhen your graftes on the stocks shall put forth of new wood, or a new shent, as of two or three sote long & if they put forth also of other small superfluous Cions (about the said members or branches that ye would remoue) cut of all such ill Cions, hard by the head, in the same yeere they are graffed in, but not so long as the wood is in sap, till the winter after.

How sometimes to cut the principall members.

**A**lso it is good to cut some of the principall members oþ branches, in the first yere, if they haue to many, and then againe, within two or thre yéeres after, when they shall bee well sprong vp, and the graftes well closed on the head of the stocke: ye may trime & dresse them againe, in taking awaie the superfluous branches, if any ther remaine, for it is sufficient enough to nourish a yong Tré, to leau him one principall member on the head, so that he may be one of those that hath bene graffed on the Tré before, yea, and the tré shal bee fairer and better in the ende, then if he had two or thre branches, oþ precedence at the sorte. But if the tré haue bene graffed with many great Cions, shé ye must leau him more largely, according as ye shal see cause oþ neede, to recouer the clefts on the head of the said graft oþ stock.

How to guide and gourne the  
said trees.

**V**hen that your trés doe begin to spring, ye must order and see to them well, the space of thre oþ four yéeres, oþ more, vntill they be well and strongly growne, in helping them abone, in cutting the small twigges, and superfluous wood, vntill they be so high without branches, as a man, oþ more if it may be, and then see to them well, in placing the principall branches, if neede be, with forkes or wands prickt right, & well about them at the sorte, & to prouine them, so that one branch doþ not approach to nigh the other, nor yet fret the one the other, when as they doe enlarge and grow, and ye must also cut of certayne branches in the trés, wheras they are thickest.

A kinde of sicknesse in trees.

**V**hyliden certaine trés are sickle of the Gall, which is a kinde of sicknesse that doþ eat the bark, therefore ye must cut it, and take out all the same infection with a Chisel, & such like thing. This must bee done at the end of

Wint.

Winter, then put on that infected place of Dre dung or  
Hogges dung, and binde it fast thereon with cloutes, and  
wrapp it with Drars, so let it remaine a long time, till it  
shall recover againe.

Trees which haue wormes in the barkē.

**O**f trēs which haue inozmes within their barks, is wher  
as ye shall see a swelling or rising therein, therefore ye  
must cut or cleave the said barkē vnto the wod, to the end  
the humor may also distill out thereof, and with a little hooke  
ye must pluck or draw out the said wormes, with all the rot-  
ten wod that ye can see, then shall ye put vpon the said place,  
a plastrer made of Dre dung, or Hogs dung medled & beaten  
with Sage, & a little of vrnecht Lime, then let it be all well  
blend together, & wrap it on a cloth, & bind it fast & close ther-  
on so long as it will hold. The Læs of Wine shed or poured  
vpon the rotes of trees (the whiche be somewhat sick through  
the coldnesse of the earth) whiche lēs doth them much god.

Snailes, Antes and wormes doth  
marre trees.

**A**lso ye must take hēde of all maner of yong trēs, & spe-  
cially of thole graffes, the whiche many wormes & Flyes  
doe endomage & hurt in the tyme of Sommer, those are the  
Snailes, the Pilsmaiers, or Antes: the field Snaile whiche hur-  
teth also all other sortes of trēs that be great, principally in  
the tyme that the Cuckow doth sing, & betwixt Aprill & Mid-  
summer, while they be tender. There bee little beasts called  
Hoives, which haue many legges, & some be of them graie,  
some black, & some hath a long sharp snowl, whiche bee very  
noysome, & great hurters of yong graffes, & other yong trēs  
also, for they cut of in eating the tender topes (of the yong  
Cions (as long as ones finger.

How ye ought to take the said wormes,

**F**OR to take them well, ye must take hāde & watch in the heate of the day (your yong trees) and where ye shall see any put your hand softly vnderneath, wiþout shaking the tree, for they will sodainelie fall when one thinks to take them therfore so sone as you can (that they flie not awaie nor fal) take hym (quickly on the eion, with your other hand,

To keepe Antes from yong trees.

**F**OR to keepe the yong trees from snailles & antes, it shall be good to take Ashes & to mingle vnslecht Lime, beaten in pouder therwith, then lay it all about the roote of þ tree, & when it raineth, they shall be beaten dowlne into the Ashes & die: but ye must renew your Ashes after every raine from time to time: also to keepe them moist, ye must put certayne small vessells full of water, at the roote of your sayde Trees, and also the Lees of wine, to be spred on the ground therre all abouts. For the best destroyning of the shalill snails on trees, yee must take god heede in the spring time before the trees be leaued, þe if ye shal see as it were small warts, knobbes or brancheis on the trees, the same will be snails. Provide to take them away faire & softly, before they be ful closed, and take heede that ye hurt not the wood or barke of the said tree, as little as ye can, then burne those brancheis on the earth, or all to tread them vnder your feete, & then if any do remaine or renew, loke in the heat of the day, & if ye can see any, whiche will commonly be on þ clefts or forkes of the brancheis, and also vpon the brancheis lying lyke tostes or trapes together, then wrape your hands all ouer with old clothes, (and bind of leaves beneath them, and aboue them) & with your two hands rub them dowlne therein, and straight way fire it, if ye doe not quickly with diligence they will fall, and if they fall on the earth, ye can not lightly kill them, but they will renew againe: these kinde of wormes are noisome. Flies whiche be very strange, therfore take heed that they doe not cast a certayne radonelle on your

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your face & body, for wheras ther be many of them, they be dangerous : it is strange to tell of these kunde of Wormes, if ye come vnder ouer the Treas whereas be manie, they will cast your face and hands, (your couered body, as your neck, breast and armes) full of small spots, some redde, some black, some blewisch, which will so tingle & trouble you like Pettles, sometimes for a day, or a day & a night after : they be most on Plum treas, & Apple treas, nigh vnto moist places, and ill ayres : yet neverthelesse, by the grace of god there is no danger (that I understand) to be taken by thē. Ye shall understand, that if it be in þ evening, or in the morning, when it raineth, they will remaine about the grafting place of the tree, therefore it will be hard to finde them, because they are so small. Moreouer, if such branches doe remaine in the upper part of the bowes or tree, ye shall binde of dry straw about the bowes all vnder, then with a wisp on a poles ende, set fire on all, and burne them.

### A note in Spring time of Fumigations.

**H**ere is to be understood and noted, that in the spring time onely when treas do begin to put forth leauers and blosomes, ye must then alwaies take herde vnto them, for to defend them from the frost (if there come any) with Fumigations or smokes , made on the winde side of your Orchardys, or vnder your Treas ) with straw. Hey, drie, Chaffe, drie Oxe dung, of sawdust dried in an Ouen, of Tanners Oxe dried likewise of Galbanum, of olde shooes, thatch of houses, of haire and such like, one of these to bee blend with an other: all these bee good against the frost in the spring time, and specially ge d against the East winde, which breedeth (as some say) the Catterpiller worme.

To defend the Catterpiller.

**A**nd some doe defend their Trees from the Caterpiller when the blossoming time is dried (if there bee no frost) by casting of water or salt water , euerie se-

cond or third day vpon their trees, (with Instruments for  
the same, as with Squires of Wood or Brasse or such like)  
for in keping of them moist, the Catterpiller cannot brede  
theron: this experiance haue I knowne prooved of late to  
be god. For to conclude, hee that will set or plant Trees,  
must not passe for any paines, but haue a pleasure and de-  
light therein, in remembryng the great profit that commeth  
thereby: Against scatenelle of Corne, fruit is a god

Stay for the pore, and often it hath beene scene,

one Aker of Orchard ground

worth fourre Akers

of Wheat

ground.

*FINIS.*

Heere



## Planting and Graffing.

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Heere followeth a little treatise, how one may  
graffe and plant, subtile or artificially,  
and to make many things in  
Gardens verie  
strange.

**F**or to Graffe a subtil way; take one oylet or yé of a  
Graffe, sit it round, aboue and beneath, and then bē-  
hindē downe right, wreath him of, and set him vpon an o-  
ther Cion, as great as hee is, then dresse him, as is alre-  
saide, and hee shall grow and beare.

To graffe one Vine vpon an other.

**F**or to graffe one Vine vpon an other; yé shall cleane  
him as yé do other trees, and then put the Vine graffe  
in the cleft, then stop him close and well with wax, and so  
bindē him, and hee shall grow.

If a tree bee long without fruite.

**Y**e shall bincouer his rote, and make a hole with a  
Pierceer, or small Auger, in the greatest rote he hath,  
without percting through the rote, then put in a pin (in the  
saide hole) of dry wood, (as Oke or Ashe) and so let it re-  
maine in the saide hole, and stop it close againe with ware  
and then cast earth and couer him againe, & hee shall beare  
the same yére.

For to haue Peares two monthes beefore others,

B.ii.

Lake

**T**ake your Cions of a Peach tree y doth some blossom in the spring time, & graffe them vpon a frank Mulberie Tree, and he shall bring of Peaches two montheas before others.

To haue Damsons or other Plums.

vnto Alhallowtide.

**F**or to haue damsons all the Sommer long, vnto Alhallowtide, and of many other kinde of sortes likewise, yee shall graffe the vpon the Gooseberie tree, vpon the frank Mulberie tree, and vpon the Cherie tree, and they shall endure on the trees till Alhallowtide.

To make Medlars, Cherries, and Peaches in eating to tast like spice.

**F**or to make Medlars, Cherries and Peaches, to tast in the eating pleasant like spice, the which may also keepe vnto the new come againe: yee shall graffe them vpon the frank Mulberie tree, as I haue afore declared, and in the grafting, ye shall wet them in Honde, and put a little of the powder of some god spices, as the powder of Cloues, of Cynamon, or Ginger.

To make a Muscadell tast.

**F**or to make a Mustadell tast, take a Gouge or Chesill of Iron, (and cut your Sap round about) then put in your Gouge or Chesill, vnder your Sap on your Cion, and raise thre eyes or oylets round about, and so take of faire and softly your bark round about, and when he is so taken of, doe anoint it all ouer within y bark, with powder of cloues, or Nutmeggs, then set it on againe, and stop it close with Wax round about, that no water may enter in, and within thre bearing, they shall bring a faire Mustadell Relson, which yee may after both graffe and plant, and they shall bee all after a Muscadell fruit: some sitts the bark downe, and so put in of Spice.

To set Apples and Peares, to come  
without blossoming.

For

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**F**or to make Apples and Peares, and other sorts of fruit to come without blossoming, that is, ye shall graffe them (as ye doe other kinde of fruit) vpon the Figge tre.

To haue Apples and Chestnutt rath,  
and also long on the trees.

**F**or to haue Apples talled (in French) de blanc Durell, or de Yroall, and of Chestnuts very rath, and long (as vnto Alhallowtide) on the treas : & to make such fruit also to endure, the space of two yéres, ye shall graffe them on a lateward fruit, as Pome Richard, or vpon a Pearre Tre, or Apple tre of Dangoisse.

To haue good Cherries on the trees  
at Alhallowtide.

**T**o haue cheries on many treas, god for to eate vnto Alhallowtide, ye shall graffe them vpon a franke Mulbery tre and likewise to graffe them vpon a Willow, or Hallow tre, and they shall endure vnto Alhallowtide on the treas.

To haue rath Medlars to moneths  
before others.

**F**or to haue Medlars two Moneths sooner then others : & the one shalbe better far then the other, ye shall graffe them vpon a Goseberie tre, & also a franke Mulberie tre, and before ye doe graffe them, ye shall wct them in Honie, and then graffe them.

For to haue rath or timely Peares.

**F**or to haue a rath Peare, the which is in France, as the Peare Cailouer, and the Peare Halsimean. For to haue them rath or sone, ye shall graffe them on the Pine tre : And for to haue them late, ye shall graffe them on the peare called in France Dangoisse, or on other like hard Peares.

To haue Misples, or Medlars  
without stones.

**F**OR to hane Medlars without stones, the which shal fall sweet as Honie, ye shall graffe them as the other, vpon an Eglantine, or sweet Briar treē, and ye shall wette the graffes before ye graffe them in Honie.

To have Peares betimes.

**F**OR to hause the Peare Anguise, or Permain, or Satigle, (which be of certaine places so called) a Moneth or two before others, the which shal endure & be god vnto the new come againe, ye shall graffe them vpon a quince treē, & likewise vpon the frank Pulbery treē.

To have ripe or franke Mulberies

very soone and late.

**F**OR to hause frank or ripe Mulberies very soone, ye shall graffe them vpon a rath Peare treē, and vpon the gooseberie treē, & to haue very late, and to endure vnto Alhalloow tide, ye shall graffe them vpon the Medlar treē.

To keepe Peares a yere.

**H**owl for to keepe Peares a yere: ye shall take of fine Salt very dry, and put therof with your Peares into a barrel, in such sort, that one peare doth not touch an other, so fill the barrell if ye list, then stop it, & let it be set in some dry place, that the Salt doe not ware moist, thus yee may keepe them long and god.

To haue your fruit tast-halfe Apples,

halfe Peares.

**I**f ye will haue your fruit tast halfe a peare, and halfe an Apple, ye shall in the spring take graffes, the one a Peare and the other an Apple, ye shall cleave or pare them in the grafting ioynt or place, and ioyne halfe the Peare to it, & so set them into your stock, & see well that no raine doth enter therin vpon your ioint, & that fruit shall hang thre halfe a Peare, and the other halfe an Apple in tast.

Times of graftyng.

**T**is god also to graffe one or two daves before the change, & no more, for luke so many more daies, as yee shall Graffe before them, so many moe yeres it will be ere your

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your trees shall bring fruit: also it is good grafting all y increase of the **Hone**, but y sooner after the change, the better.

To graffe the Quine Apple.

If ye graffe the Quine Apple, vpon an Apple stock, he shal not long continue without the Canker, but to graffe him on a knottie yong Crabstock, he shall endure long without the Canker.

To destroy Pismiers or Antes about a tree.

**FDR** to destroy Emets or Antes, which be about a tree, if ye remoue & stir the earth all about the roote of the sayd tree, then put theron all about, a great quantitie of the sote of a Chimney, and the antes or pismiers will either away or else shortly die.

Another for the same.

Also another way for to destroy Antes is, yee shall take of the sawdust of oke wood onely, & straw that all about the tree roote, and the next raine that doth come, all the Pismiers or antes shall die ther: For Carewigges, shooes stopt with hate, & hanged on the tree one night, they come all in.

To haue Nuttes, Plummes, and Almonds;

Nuttles greater then other.

**FDR** to haue great Nuttles, Plums, and Almonds greater then others, ye shall take fourre Nuttles, or of any of this fruit aboue said, and put them into a pot of earth, ioyning the one to the other as neare as ye can, then make a hole in the bottome of the pot, through the which holes, these Nutts shall be constrained to issue, and being so constrained, shall come to perfection & grow togethers as in one tree, y which in time shal bring his fruit more greater & larger, the others.

To make an Oke or other tree greene in  
Winter as in Sommer.

Also

**A**Lso to make an Oke or other tree to be grene as wel in Winter as in Sommer, ye shall take the grasse of an Oke tree, or other tree, and grasse it vpon the Holly Tree: the best & most surest way is, to grasse one through þ other. Also who so will edifie or make an Orchard, he ought (if he can) to make it in a moist place, wheras the South windes, or Sea windes may haue recourse vnto them.

The time of planting without rootes  
and with roores.

**A**Lso the best time to plant or set without rootes as with branches or steuerings of all sorts of trees which hath a great pith, as Figge trees, Hasell trees, Mulberie trees, and Wines, with other like trees, all which ought to be set from the middel of September (if the leaues be of vnto Alhalow tide, & all other trees with rootes, ought to be set in Advent vntill Christmas, or anone after, if the time be not very cold and daungerous.

To keepe fruit from the frost.

**A**Lso to keepe fruit from the frost, and in god colour, vnto the new come again, ye ought so so to gather them whē the time is faire & dry, and the mone in hit decreasing, and that they lie also in very dry places by night, couered thin with Wheat straw, & if the time of Winter be cold & very hard, then put of Hay aboue them in your straw, & take it away when as a faire time commeth: & thus ye shall keepe your fruit faire and god.

The dates to plant and Graffe.

**A**Lso (as some say) from the first day of the new Yone, unto the viij. day therof, is god so to plant, or graffe, or sow, and for great neede, some do take vnto the xvii, or xviii. day thereof, and not after, neither graffe nor sow, but as is afore mentioned, a day or two dates afore the change, the best signes are, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorne.

To haue greene Roses all the yere.

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**F**OR to haue gréne Roles, ye shall (as some say) take your Role buds in the spring time, and then graffe them vpon the Hollie stock, and they shall be gréne all the yere.

To keepe Raisons or Grapes good a yere.

**F**OR to keepe Raisons or Grapes good a whole yere, ye shall take of fine dry sand, and then lay your Raisons or Grapes therein, and it shall keepe them good a whole yere. Some keepe them in a close Glasse from the ayre.

To make fruit laxative from the tree.

**F**OR to make any fruit laxative from the tree, what fruit so ever it bee, make a hole in the Stock, or in the master root of the tree, (with a great Dearer slope wile) not through, but unto the pith, or somwhat further, then fill the said hole with the iuyce of Elder, of Centorie, of Seny or of Iurbitz, or such like laxatives, then fill the saide hole therewith of which of them ye will, or else ye may take thys of them togetheres, and fill the said hole therewith, and then stop the saide hole close with soft Ware, then clay it thereon, & put those very well ouer all, so that nothing may issue or fall out, and all the fruit of the saide Tree shall bee from thence forth laxative.

A note for all Graffers and Planters.

Also when for euer ye shall Plant or Graffe, it shall bee meete a god for you to say as followeth. In the name of God the Father, the Sonne and the holly Ghost Amen. Increase and multiply, and replenish the earth: and say the Lords prayer, then say: Lord God heare my prayer, and let this my desire of thee be heard. The holly spirite of God which hath created all things for man, and hath given them for our comfort in thy name. O Lord trewe set, Plant and

Graffe, desiring that by thy myghtie powre they may increase and multiply vpon the earth, in bearing plentie of fruit to the profit and censore of all the fauchfull people, through Christ our Lord, Amen.

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L.

Heere



Heere followeth certaine waies of Planting and  
Grafting, with other necessaries therin  
meete to be knowne, transla-  
ted out of Dutch  
by L. M.

To graffe one Vine on an other.

**Y**ou that will graffe one Vine vpon an other, ye shall  
(in Januarie) cleave the head of the Vine, as ye doe  
other stocks, & then put in your Vine graffe or Cion,  
but first ye must pare him thin, ere ye set him in the  
head, then Clay and Paste him as the other.

Chosen dayes to Graffe in, and to  
choose your Cions.

**A**lso when so ever that ye will Graffe, the best chosen  
time is on the last day before the change, and also in  
the change, and on the second day after the change, if  
ye Graffe (as some say) on the third, fourth, and fift day  
after the change, it will bee so many yeeres ere those Trees  
bring

hing forth spirit, which thing ye may believe if ye will; but I will not. For some doe hold opinion, that it is god grafting from the change, unto the yvche, day thereof, which I thinke to be god in all the increasing of the yvche, but the sooner the better.

To gather yore Cions.

Also such Cions or grasses, which yee doe yet dit the other Trees, the yong trees of thre or fourre yeres, or five or sixe yeres are best to haue grasses. Take them of no buder boughes, but in the top wypeth East side, if yee can, and of the fairest & greatest. & g. shall cut them two inches long of the old Wood, beneath the ioynt. And whensoever yee will graffe, cut or pare your grasses taperwise from the ioynt, two inches or more of length, which yee shall set into the stock: and before yee set it in, yee shall open your stock with a wedge of Iron, or hard Wood, faire and softly therin, if the sides of your clesds bee ragged, yee shall pare them with the point of a Sharp knife on both sides, within and above, then set in your grasses those on the outsides, and also aboue: but let your stock be as little whyle open as ye can, and when your grasses be well set in, pluck forth your wedge: and if your stock do pinch your grasses much, then yee must put in a wedge of the same Wood to help your grasses. Then ye shall lay a thick bark or pill ouer the clest, from the one graft to the other, to keepe out the clay and raine, and so clag hem two fingers thick round about the chichas, and then lay on Molle, but Woll is better next to your clay, or else to temper your clay with wolle or hayze, for it shall make it bide closer, and also stronger dit the stock head: some take wolle next to clay, & wrappeth it all ouer with linnen cloots: for the wolle being once moist, will keepe y clay s. a long tyme. And other some take Wollen cloots, that haue been laid in the iuyce of Wormwood, or such like bitter thing, to keepe creeping wormes from comming under to the Graftes. If yee graffe in winter, put your clay vpon peermest, for somynge your Molle. For in winter the Molle

is warme, and your clay will not cleave. In Sommer your clay is cold, and your Holle keeps him from cleaving or chapping. To binde them, take of Willow pils, of blouen Briers, of Dijers, or such like. To gather your Grasses on the East part of the treē is counted best: if ye gather them below on the vnder boughes, they will grow flaggie, and spreading abroad: If ye take them in the toppe of the treē, they will grow upright. Yet some doe gather them Cions or Grasses on the sides of the trees, & so grasse them againe on the like sides of the stocks, the which is of some men not counted so god for fruit. It is not god to grasse a great stock, for they will bee long or they couer the heade thereto.

## Of Wormes in trees or fruit

If yee haue any trees eaten with wormes, or doe bring wormie fruit, yee shall bse to wash all his bodis and great branches, with two parts of Cow pisse, and one part of Vineger, or else if yee can get no Vineger, with Cow pisse alone, tempered with common Ashes: then wash your trees therewith before the spring, and in the spring, or in Sommer, annesseedes solum about the tree rots, drue away wormes, and the fruit shall bee the sweeter.

## The setting of stones, and ordering thereof

As for Almond Trees, Peach Trees, Cherie Trees, Plum trees, or others, yee shall thus plant or set them.

Lay first the stones in water, three daies and fourt nights, vntill they sink therin: then take them beforst your finger and your thumbe, with the small ende upward, and so set them two fingers deepe in god earth. And whē he haue so done, yee shall rake them all ouer, and so couer them: and when they begin to grow or spring, keepe them set wedes, and they shall prosper the better, specially in the first yere. And within two or thrie yeres after, yee may set or remoue them where ye list, then if ye do remoue them againe after that, yee must proue of all his twigs, as yee shal see cause, nigh the stocke: thus yee may do of all kynke of trees, but specially those which haue the great sap, as the Spulerie,

## Planting and Graffyng 61

an sygge tree, or such like. To gather Gumme of any tree.

If yee list to haue the Gumme of an Almond tree, yee shall sticke a great naile into the tree, a god way, and so lette him resse, and the Gumme of the tree shall issue therat: thus doe menne gather Gumme of all sorte of trees: yea, the common Gumme that men doe use and occupie.

To set a whole Apple.

Also somme say, that if yee set a whole Apple sowze fingers in the earth, all the Pepins or Curnelles in the same Apple, will grow vp together in one shole stocke or Cion, and all those Apples shall be much sauer and greater then others, but ye must take heed, how yee doe set those Apples, which doe come in Leape yere, for in a leape yere (as some do say) the Curnelles or Pepins are turned contrary, for if yee shold so set, as commonly a man doth, yee shall set them contrarie.

Of setting the Almond.

Almonds doe come forth & grow commonly well if they bee set without the shell or huske, in god earth or in rotten hogges dung: If yee lay Almonds one day in Vineger, then shall they (as some say) be very god to plant or laie hem in milke and water, vntill he doe sink, it shalbe the better to set, or any other Nutte.

Of Pepins watered.

The Pepins and Curnels of those Trees, which haue a thicke or rough bark, if yee lay them thre daies in water, or els vntill they sink therein, they shall bee the better, then set them, or sow them, as is afore mentioned, and then remoue them, when they be well roted, of thre or fourre yers growth, and they shall haue a thinne bark.

To Plant or set Vines.

If yee plant or set Vines, in the first or second yere, they wil bring no fruit, but in the third yere they will beare, if they bee well kept: yee shall cut them in January, & set them sone after they be cut from the Vine, & yee shall set two together

the one with the old wood, & the other without, & so let them grow, in plucking away all weeds from about them, & when ye shall remove them in the second & third yere, being well roted, ye shall set them well a fote depe (in god fat earth) with god dung, as of one fote depe, or thereabouts, & kepe them cleane from weeds, for then they will prosper the better, & in sommern when the grape is knyt, then ye shall breake of his top or branch, at one or two ioynts after the Grape, & so the grape shalbe the greater, & in the winter when ye cut them, ye shal not leaue past two or thre leaders on ech branch on some branch but one leader, which must be cut betwixt two ioynts, & ye shal leaue the yong vine to be the leader. Also, ye shall leaue thereof thre or four ioynts at all times, if a yong Cion doe come forth of the olde branch, or side therof, if ye doe cut him, ye shall cut him hard by the old branch, & if ye will haue him to hang the grape next yere, yis shall leaue two or thre ioynts therof, for the yong Cion alwaies bringeth the grape: ye may at all times, so that the grape be once taken & knyt, euer as the superfluous Cions doe grow, ye may breake them of at a ioynt, or hardly by the old branch and the Grapes will bee the greater: thus yee may order your Vine all the Summer long without any hurt.

To set or plant the Cherie,

**C**herie trees, & all the trees of stone fruit, would be planted or set of Cions, in cold grounds & places of god earth, & likewise in high or hillie places, dry & well in the shade: if ye doe remoue, ye ought to remoue them in November, and Januarie, if yee shall see your Cherie tree wage rotten, then shall ye make a hole in the middell of the body two fote aboue the ground, with a big Peacher, that the humour may passe forth thereby, then aske the spring, shut hym up againe with a pine of the same Tree: thus ye may doe vnto all other sorts of trees when they begin to rot, & is also god for them which beare scant of fruit or none.

To

## Planting and Graffyng

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To keepe Cherries gooda yeere.

**P**ut to keepe Cherries god a yeere, ye shall cut of the stalks, and then lay them in a well leaded pot, & fill the said pot therwith, then put vnto them of god thin Honey, & fill the said pot therwith, then stop it with Clay that no aire enter in, then set them insome faire Helle, and put of sand vnder and all about it, & couer the pot well withall, so let it stand or remaine: thus ye may keepe the a yeere, as fresh as though they came from the tree, & after this lost ye may keepe peares another fruit.

Against Pismiars. Cold of the shalde

**I**f ye haue Cherie trees laded or troubled with Pismiars or Antes, ye shall rub the bodie of the Tree, and all about the rote with the iuyce of Purslaine, mingled halfe with Wmeger. Some doe use to annoynct the Tree beneath, and all about the bodie, with Tarre and Birdlime, with Wool oile boyled together, and annoynct the tree beneath therwith, and doe lay of Chalke stones all about the tree rote, some say it is goo therefore.

The setting of Chestnutes.

**T**he Chestnut tree, men doe use to plant like unto the Fig tree. They may bee both planted and graffed well, they ware well in fresh and fat earth, for in sand they like not. If ye will set y curnells, ye shal laie them in water vntill they doe sinke, and those that doe sinke to the bottome of the wafer bee best to set, which yee shall set in the Moneth of November and December, four fingers deepe, a sote one from an other, for when they bee in these two Monethes set or planted, they shall endure long, and beare also god fruit, yet some there be that plant or set them first in dung, like beanes which will be sweeter then the other sort, but those which be set in the two Moneths aforesaid, shall first beare their fruit, men may p:one which is best, experiance doth teach. This is another way to proue & know, which Chestnuts bee best to plant or set, yis, ye shall take a quantite of nuts, then lay the

in Sand the space of thirtie daies, then take and wash them in Water faire and cleane, & throw them into water againe, and those which doe sinke to the bottome, are good to Plant or set, and the other that swimme are naught: thus may ye doe with all other Curnelles or Puts.

To haue all stone fruit fast, as ye shall  
thinke good.

**I**f ye will haue all stone fruite fast as ye shall fande as  
thinke good, ye shall first lay your stones to soke in such  
licour or moisture, as ye will haue the fruit fast of, & then  
set them as for the Date treé (as some say) he bringeth no  
fruit except he bee a hundred yere old, and the Date stone  
must soke one moneth in the water before he be set, then shall  
ye set him with the sunne end upward in god fat earth, in  
hotte sandie ground soure fingers depe, & when the bower  
doe begin to spring, then shall ye every nighte sprinkle them  
with raine water, or other if ye haue none, so long till they  
be come forth and groyne.

Of grafting the Medlar and Mistletoe.

**T**o graffe the Medlar or Mistletoe men do use to graffe  
them on the white Hawthorne Treé, they will prove well,  
but yet small and soiner fruit, to graffe one Medlar vpon  
an other is the better, some men doe graffe first the Wall-  
ing Cion vpon the Medlar stocke, and so when he is well  
taken and groyne, then they graffe thereon the Medlars  
gaine, the which doth make them more swete, very great  
and faire.

Of the Figge tree.

**F**igge Treé in sonie Countries, beareth his  
fruite soone times a yere, the blanke Figges are  
the best, being dried in the Sunne, and then laid in  
a vessell in beddes one by an other, & then sprinkled  
or stralwed all ouer, euerie lay with fine Meale, then stoppe  
it vp, so it is sent out of the land. If the Figge treé will not  
beare, ye shall digge him all about, & under the rootes in Fe-  
bruarie,

## Planting and Grafting. 65

buarie, and take out then all his earth, and put unto him the dung of a priuie, for that he liketh best: ye may mingle with it of other fat earth, as Pigeons dung mingled with Dile and Pepper stamp, which shall forward him much to noint his roots therewith: yee shall not plant the Fig tree, in cold times, hee loueth hot stony, or gravelly ground, and to be planted in Autumne is best.

Of the Mulberie tree.

If ye will plant the Mulbery tree, the Fig tree or others which bring no seede, ye shall cut a twig or branch (from the tree root) of a yeers growth, with the olde wood or bark, about a cubit long, which ye shall plant or set al in h earth, saue a shaftment long to it, and so let it grow, in watering it as ye shal see neede. This must be done before the leaues begin to spring, but take heede that yee cut not the ende of top aboue, for then it shall wither and die.

Of trees that beare bitter fruit.

Of all such trees as beare bitter fruit, to make thē sweeter, yee shall uncover all the rotes in Ianuarie, and take out all that earth, then put unto them of Hogs dung great plentie, and then after put unto them of other good earth, & so couer them therewithall well againe, and their fruit shall haue a sweeter taske. Thus men may doe with other trees which bring bitter fruit.

To help barren trees.

Here is an other way to help barren Trees, that they may bring fruit: if ye see your Tree not bearre seancly in three or fourre yeeres god plentie, yee shall boore an hole with an Auger or Pearcer, in the greatest place of the body, (within a yard of the ground) but not through, but vnto or past the hart, yee shall boore him a slope: then take Honie and water mingled together a night before, & then put the said Honie & water into the hole, and fill it therewith, then stop it close with a short pin made of the same tree, nat stricken in too far for pearcing the licour.

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An other way:

**F**or the beginning of winter, yee shall dig those Trēs round about the roots, and let them so rest a day and a night, and then put vnto them of god earth, mingled well with god stoe of water Otes, or with water Barley or Wheat, laide next vnto the roots, then fill it with other god earth, and hee shall beare fruit, euен as the boying of a hole in the master rot, and strike in a pin, and so fill him againe, shall help him to beare, as afore declared.

To keepe your fruite.

**A**LL fruit may bē the better kept, if yee lay them in dry places, in dry straw or Hay, but Hay ripeth too sore, or in a Barley mow, not touching one the other, or in Chaffe, or in vessells of Juniper, or Cipres wood, yee may so keepe the spelle in drie Salt or Honie, and vpon boards, whereas fire is nigh all the winter, also hanging nigh fire in the winter, in Nets of yarne.

The Mulberie tree.

**T**he Mulberie trēe, is planted or set by the Fig Tree, his fruit is first sower, and then sweet, hee liketh neither dew nor raine, for they hurt hym, hee is well pleased with soule earth and dung: His branches will war dry within euerie yere, then must yee cut them of, as for other trēes they ought to be pruned every yere, as yee shall see cause, and they will bē the better, and to plant hym from mid Februarie, to mid March is best.

Of Mossle of the tree.

**O**f the Mossle on your Trēes, yee must not let it too long bē uncleaned, yee must rub it of with a Grate of wood, or a rough haire, or such like, in winter when they bē moist or wet, for then it will off the sooner, for Mossle doth take away the strength and substance of the fruit, and makes the trēes barren at length: when you see your Trēes begin to war Mossle, yee must in the winter uncover their roots, and put vnder them god earth, this shal help them, & keepe them long without Mossle: for the earth not stirred aboue the roote,

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is one cause of Mortinelle, and also the barrennesse of the ground whereon hee standeth, and your Rose doth sucker in Winter, Flies and other vermin, and so doth therein hide them in Summer, which is occasion of eating the blossoms, and tender Cions thereof.

### To keepe Nuts.

**F**or to keepe Nuts long, yee shal dry them, and couer them in dry sand, and put them in a dry Bladder, or in a Bag made of Walnut tree, and put of dry luie beries therein, and they shall bee much sweter. To keepe Nuts greene a yere and also fresh, yee shall put them into a pot with Honie, and they shall continue fresh a yere, and the said Honie will bee gentle and god for many Medicines. To keepe Walnuts fresh and greene, in the time of straining of Verriuyce, yee shal take of that Pommis, and put thereof in the bottome of a barrell, then lay your Walnuts all ouer, then Pommis ouer them, and so walnuts againe, and then of the Pommis, as yee shall see cause to fill your vessell. Then stop him close as yee do a barrell, & set him in your Seller, or other place, and it shall keepe your Nuts fresh and greene a yere. Some vse to fill an earthen pot with small Nuts, and then put to them dry sand, and couer them with a lid of earth, or stony, and then they clay it, setting the mouth of the pot downe-ward, two fote within the earth, in their gardeine, or other place, and so they will keepe very moyst and swet untill new come.

### To cut the Peach tree.

**T**he Peach tree is of this nature, if hee bee cut (as some say) greene, it will wither and dry. Therefore if yee cut any small branch, cut it hard by the body : the withered twigs ever as they wither, must bee cut of hard by the great branch, or body thereof, for then they do prosper the better. If a

Peach tree do not like, yee shall put to his roots, the Lees  
of Waine mingled with water, & also wash his roots therewith,  
& likewise the branches, then couer him againe with  
god earth mingled with his owne leaues, for those he liketh  
best. Pe may graffe Peach vpon Peach, vpon Hasill, or Ash,  
or vpon Cherie tree, or ye may graffe the Almond vpon the  
peach tree. And to haue great peaches, ye must take Cowes  
milk, and put god earth thereto, then all to strike the bodie  
of the tree therewith, both vpward and downeward, or els  
open the roote all bare, three daies and threeneights, then  
take Goats milk, and wash all the roots therewith, and then  
couer them againe : this must bee done when they begin  
to blossome, and so shall hee bring great Peaches.

To colour Peach stones.

**T**o colour peach stones that all the fruit therof shall haue  
the like colour heerafter, that is, ye hal lay or set Peach  
stones in the earth seuen daies or more, vntill yee shall see  
the stones begin to open, then take the stones and the cur-  
nels softly forth therof, and what colour yee will, colour the  
turnell therewith, and put them into the shell againe, then  
binde it fast together, and set it in the earth, with the small  
ende vpward, and so let him grow, and all the Peaches,  
which hal come of the same fruit (grafted or vngrafted) wil  
bee of the same colour. The Peach tree ought to be planted  
in Autumnne, before the cold do come, for he cannot abide the  
cold.

If Peach trees bee troubled with wormes.

**A**lso if any Peach tree bee troubled with wormes, ye  
shall take two parts of Cowe pisse, with one part of  
Wineger, then shall ye sprinkle the tree all ouer therwith,  
and wash his rootes and haunches also, and it will kill the  
wormes : this may ye do vnto all other Trees, which bee  
troubled with wormes.

To

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To haue the Peach without stones.

**F**or to make the peach grow without stones, ye shal take a Peach treē newly planted, then set a Willow hard by, whiche ye shall boore a hole through, then put the peach tree through the said hole, and so close him on both sides therof, happe to happe, & let him so grow one yeere, then the next yeere ye shall cut of the peach stock, & let the Willow feede him, and cut of the upper part of the willow also three fingers high: and the next winter saw him of nigh the peach, so that the Willow shall feede but the Peach onely: & this way ye may haue peaches without stones.

An other way for the same.

**Y**e shall take the Grasses of Peaches, and graffe them vpon the Willow stocke, and so shall your Peaches be likewise without stones.

If trees doe not prosper.

**I**f that yee see that your trees doe not ware nor prosper, I take & open the rotes in the beginning of January, or afore, & in y biggest rote therof, make a hole with an Auger to the pith or more, then strike therin a pinne of Oke, and so stoppe it againe close, & let it be well wart all about the pinne, then couer him againe with god earth, & he shall doe well: some do bise to cleave the rote.

How to graffe Apples, to last on the tree  
till Alhallowtide.

**H**ow ye may haue many sorts of apples vpon your trees vntill Alhallowtide, that is, ye shall graffe your Apples vpon the Mulberie tree, and vpon the Cherie tree.

To make Cherries and Peaches smell  
and tast like spice.

¶.iii.

How

**H**ow to make that Cherries & Peares, shall bee pleasant,  
and shall smel and taste like spice, and that ye may kepe  
them well, till the new doe come againe, ye shall graffe them  
on the Mulberie tre, as is aforesaid. But first ye shall soke  
them in Honie and Water, wherein ye shall put of the pou-  
der of Cloues, Ginger, and Cinammon.

To graffe an Apple which shall be halfe  
sweet and halfe lower.

**T**o graffe that your Apples shall bee the one halfe sweet,  
and the other halfe lower: ye shall take two Cions, & one  
sweet & the other lower, some doe put the one Cion through  
the other, and so graffes them betwene the barke and the  
Tre: and some againe doe pare both the Cions finely, and  
so settes them ioyning into the stocke, inclosing Sap to Sap,  
on both the outsides of the graffes, unto the outsides of the  
stocke, and so settes them into the head as the other, and they  
shall bring fruit, the one halfe sweet, & the other halfe lower.

To graffe a Rose on the Holly.

**F**or to graffe the Holly, that his leaues shall kepe all the  
yere grene: Some doe take and leauue the Holly, and so  
graffes in a white or redde Rose budde, and then put clay &  
Molle to him, and lets him grow, and some do put the Rose  
budde into a slitte of the barke, and so putteth Clay & Molle  
and bindes him fealyn thereyn, and lets him grow, & he shall  
carie his leafe all the yere.

#### Of keeping of Plummes

**O**f Plummes there be many sorts, as Damsons, which  
bee all blacke, and counted the best: All maner of other  
Plummes a man may kepe well a yere, if they bee gathered  
ripe, and then dried, & put into vessells of Glasse: If yee can  
not dry them well in the Sunne, ye shall dry them on hur-  
dells of Dzars made like Lettice windowes, in a hot ouen  
after Bread is drawne forth, & so reserue them. If a Plum-

## Planting and Graffyng 71

tre like not, open his roote, & poure in all abut the draygges  
of Waine mixt with water, and so couer him well againe, or  
poure on them stale Waine, or old pisse of old men, mixt with  
two parts of Water, and so couer him as before.

### Of altering of Peares, or stony fruit.

If a Peare doe tast hard or grauely about the core, like  
small stones, yee shall bencouer his rootes (in the Winter,  
or afore the spring) and take out all the earth therof, & picke  
out all the stones as cleane from the earth as ye can about  
his roote, then sitt that earth, or else take of other good fatts  
earth without stones, & fill all his rootes againe therewith,  
and he shall bring a soft & gentle Peare to eate, but yee must  
see well to the watering of hym often.

### The making of Cider and Perrie.

Of Apples and Peares, men doe make Cyder & Perrie,  
& because the vse therof in most places is knownen, I will  
here let passe to speake any further thereof, but this (in the  
pressing your cider) I will counsell you to keepe cleane your  
vessells, and the places wheras your fruit doth lye, and spe-  
cially after it is brused or broken, for then they draw filthie  
aire vnto them, and if it be nigh, the Cider shall bee infected  
therewith, and also beare the tast after the infection thereof:  
therefore as soone as you can, turne it into cleane & sweet  
vessells, as into vessells of white Wine, or of Hooke or Cla-  
ret, and such like, for these shall keepe your Cider the better  
and the stronger a long time after: Ye may hang a small  
bagge of linnen by a thred downe into the lower part of  
your vessell, with powder of Cloues, Pace, Cinamond, and  
Ginger, and such like, which will make your Cider to haue  
a pleasant tast.

### To helpe frozen Apples.

¶

**O**F Apples that be frozen in the cold and extreme winter. The remedie to haue the Ise out of them, is this. Ye shall lay them first in cold water a while, and then lay them before the fire, or other heate, and they shall come to themselves againe.

To make Apples fall from the tree.

**I**F ye put of fiery coles vnder an Apple tree, & then cast of the powder of Wimstone therin, and the fume thereof alreade vp, and touch any Apple that is wet, that Apple shall fall incontinent.

To water trees in Sommer, if they waxe dry about the roote.

**V**VERAS Apple trees bee sette in dry ground, & not deepe in the ground, in Sommer if they want moisture, ye shall take of wheat straw, or other, & every euening (or as ye shall see cause) cast theron water all about, and it will keepe the trees moist from time to time.

To cherish Apple trees.

**I**F ye vsse to throw (in winter) all about your Apple Trees on the rotes thereof, the Urine of old men, or stale piss long kept, they shall bring fruit much better, which is good for the Vine also, or if ye doe sprinkle or anoint your Apple tree rots with the gall of a bull, they shall beare the better.

To make an Apple grow in a glasse.

**T**O make an Apple grow within a Glasse, take a glasse what fashion ye list, & put your Apple therein when he is but small, and bind him fast to the Glasse, and the glasse also to the tree, and let him grow, thus ye may haue Apples of diuers proportions, according to the fashion of your Glasse. Thus may ye make of Cucumbers, Gourdes, or Pomegranates, the like fashion.

These

## Planting and Grafting.

十一



**T**hese three branches and figure of grafting in the shield  
in Sommer is, the first branch she weth how the bark  
is taken at the middle place she weth how it is set too, and  
the last branch she weth how to binde her on, in fanning the  
splet or esp. from bruising.

## To graft many sorts of Apples on one tree.

**Y**ou may gese an oxe Tree at once many things  
of apples, as on every branch a contrarie fruit, as is  
afore declared, and of peares the like, but soe sauegh as you  
can, that all your Cions be of like springing, for else the  
one will not grow, and shadow the other, and greate  
sicknesse and disease will colour Apples unto the middest  
**T**o have coloured Apples, with what colour ye shall think  
good; yte shall bore holes a hole with an Auger, in the  
biggest part of the body of the tree, unto the middest thereof,  
wher

or ther abonts, & then loke what colour yee wil haue thens  
of. First yee shall take water and mingle your colour ther-  
with, then strop it by againe with a shot pin made of the  
same wood or tre, then wip it wip a boutys may mingle  
with the saide colour, what spicke yee list, so make them fast  
thereafter: thus may ye change the colour and tast of any  
Apple: Your colour may bee of Saffron, Burne soule, Bra-  
sell, Saunders, or other what yee shall say good. This must bee  
done before the spring day come: somme do say if ye graffe  
on the Dine stock, or on the Almerstock, they will bring red  
Apples. Also they say, to graffe to haue fruit without core,  
yee shal graffe in both the ends of your Cion into the stock,  
and when they bee fast growne to the stock, yee shall cut it  
in the midle, and let the smaller ende grow vpward, or else  
take a Cion and graffe the smallende of the strocke down-  
ward, and so shall yee haue gone Apple tree on S. Lamberds  
day, (which is the viiiij. of Decembre) then shall never wast,  
consume, nor any dyp, which I know.

The setting of Vyne planes.



**T**heim figures be theim that ye ought to plante & set out  
a Vyne, in twoe twoe together: the one to haue a part  
of the old Tre, and the other may be all of the last Cion: but  
where yee plant him with a part of the old tre, he shall  
commonly take roote the sooner then the newe. Then yee shall  
weede them every moneth, and let not the earth bee to close  
about their roots, or the newe bat hond anthon more it with  
a spade as yee shall see a raine pate, for the they shal enlarge,  
& put forth better. Further haile yee wel understand after.

How

## Planting and Grafting.

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A detailed woodcut illustration of a large tree with a thick trunk and sprawling branches, set against a background of dense foliage and rocks. The tree is the central focus, with its intricate root system visible at the base. The style is characteristic of early printed books.



This figure sheweth howe all vines shal be cut at  
cut, in a convenient time after Christmas, and when  
cut them, y<sup>e</sup> shall leave his branches bryt thin, as we see  
by this figure: y<sup>e</sup> shall nevere leau above two or three bo-  
ders at the head of any principal branch, y<sup>e</sup> must also cut  
them off in the most bretene ne the knokes of the young  
w<sup>e</sup>ghs, for those bee the bender a whiche well bringeth the vynes  
the rest maye not be cut, y<sup>e</sup> shall understand as foloweth: y<sup>e</sup> shall  
gouern by this rule, remoue all in to g<sup>e</sup> ans y<sup>e</sup> yea<sup>r</sup> ad 11 12 13  
so<sup>t</sup> as next to w<sup>e</sup>. Of the Vines and Grapes, in most vyn-  
ges, y<sup>e</sup> remoue all in raised in swyng hys by reft ans, so<sup>t</sup> as  
S<sup>t</sup> Matthew, y<sup>e</sup> remoue 10 spathes, and the vynge maye  
vane: vayne, is plant by set the vayne in the plants by S<sup>t</sup> C<sup>ro</sup>  
which he gathered fro the Vines to plant vayne best, they  
must nathe w<sup>e</sup> gathered, nor the long vynge alane after they  
be cut, for th<sup>e</sup> they lye brytne, gather them manye when you  
do gather your vynge, remoue all the vayne out of these th<sup>e</sup>,  
wheres y<sup>e</sup> maye put them the w<sup>e</sup>th<sup>e</sup> Cion, whiche shal be w<sup>e</sup>

With the new, for the old wood will sooner take rote then  
the new, and better to grow, then if it were all yong Cion, yet  
shall leane the old wood to the young Cion, a foot or halfe a  
foot, or a shaftment long, the young Cion yet shall ent the  
length of thre quarters of a yard or there aboue, and yet  
shall choise of those young Cions that be yongest boyled, or  
nigh twynnes together, and when ye shall plant or set them,  
loke that none ground be mett betwix them in the winter before,  
then in Februarie ye may both cut and plant, but cut not in  
the frost, for that is danger of all kynd of trees, at ye may  
plant in the beginning of Februarie, & when ye doe plant,  
ye shall take two of those plants, and set or lay them toge-  
ther, a fote depe in the earth, for two plants set together  
will not so soone faile, as one alone, and lay them a fote long  
wise in the earth, so that there may be aboue the earth thre  
or fourtynynge: ye may plant a yong Cion with the old so  
that he be thick or nigh twynnes, for then he is the better to  
root, and also to bring frument: then when ye haue set or laid  
them in the earth, then couer them well therewith, in trea-  
ding of ful dattine unto the plants, but let the ends of your  
Cions or plants bee turned byright, aboue the earth thre  
or fourtynynge, if there shall be more when they be set, yet  
shall cut them of, and ye shall cut them alowes in the mid-  
dest betwixne the thre twynnes, and then let them so grow, and  
so that ye make them alowys cleane, and shal not much  
lose the earth round about them, they shall prove the bet-  
ter. If it be very dry and hot in the Sommer after, ye may  
water them, in makinge a hole with a crowe of Iron to the  
rote, and ther ye shal poure in water in the euening. As for  
the propogation of them as when the Grapes be fallen and the  
leaves, then ye may breake the next iwright or two after the  
Grape, of all such superfluous Cions as ye shall see cause,  
which will cause the Grape to war bigger: & it may also  
breake away all superfluous boughes or slender branchies,  
which comyngh about the root, or ou the under brachies,  
which ye think will haue no Grapes, and when ye haue so  
cut

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cut them in winter following, ye shall not cut the yong Cion nigh the old; by thre or four knots, ye shall not cut them like Dyers, to leave a sort of heads together on the branch, which doeth kill your Wine, yea shall leave but one head, or two at the most, of the yong Cions upon the old branch, and to cut those yong Cions thre or four knots or ioynts of, for the young Cion doeth carry the Grape alwayes, and when ye leave upon a great braunch yong Cions, they can not be well nourished, and after ye haue so cut them in winter, ye shall bride them with Dyers, in glazing those yong branches as ye shall see cause, and in the spring time, when the branches are tender, ye shall bind them so, that the stroome tempest or wind doe not hurt them, and to bind them withall, the best is, great soft Rutes, and when the Grape is clustered, then ye may breake of all such braunches as is afore declared, upon one olde branch thre or four heads be enough, for the more headdes your braunch hath, the worse your Grape shall be nourished, and when ye cutte of any braunch, cut him of hard by as nigh the olde braunch: if yong Wine ware olde, the best remedy is, if ther grow any yong Cion about the roote, ye shall in the winter cut of the old Wine hard by the ground, or as nigh as you can, and let the yong Wine lead, and he will continue a long time, if ye couer & fill the place about the roote with god earth againe. Ther is also uponas by every cluster of grapes, a small cion like a Pigs talle, turning about, which doth take away the sap from the Grape, if ye pinch it of hard by the stalle of your grape, your fruit shall be the greater. If your Wine ware to ranke and thick of braunches ye shall dig the roote in winter and open the earth, & fill it up againe with lande, and Ashes blend together, & wheras a Wine is unfruitfull & doth not beare, ye shall boore a hole (with an Auger) vnto the heart or pith, in the body or thickest part thereof, then put in the said hole a small stoe, but fill not the hole close therewith, but so that the sicknesse of the Wine may passe therby. Then laye all about the roote of god earth mingled with god

god danyng and so shall he not be bimitfull, but beme hool  
etere after for also to east of old mens wine by pille all about  
the rote of the barren Wine, and if he wote halfe toll  
as mard, he shoule grove againe & ware fruitfull as before.  
This is to be done in winter and so from est to west  
about a shire stede so mayd mayd mayd mayd  
one grame. **To hang grapes without stones.**

To make grapes without stones.

For to have Grapes without stones, you shall take young plants or bancheris, & shall let by plant the top of them and boughward in the earth, & then let the boughs of them together for failing, as I have aforesaid of the otherwise, and those bancheris shall bring Grapes without stones; and this, as I said, shall bring ten or twelve bushells of grapes.

To make your Wine to bring a Grapes.

**T**O make your Wine to haue a Grapes, to tast like Claret  
wine, and pleasant withall : ye shall boore a hole in the  
stock unto the hart, or pith thereof, then shall ye make a lec-  
suarle with the powder of roses, of cinnamon mingled with  
a little Fountaine or running water, and fill the said hole  
therewith, and stop it fast and close with Claret, and so binde  
it fast thereon with a linen cloth, and those Grapes shall  
tast like claret wine.

**A**LL Grapes that men doe cut, before they are thynny  
ripe, the wine shall not be naturall; ney yet shal longe en-  
dure god. But if ye will not or gather grapes to haue them  
god, and to haue god. What therd, yþe shall cut them in the  
fall; or come after the full of the Sunne, wher this is in Can-  
cer, in Leuyn, Scorpius, in Aquarius, the Spokes being in the  
wayne, and under the earth, as þe Miller of Caudale shal tolle  
þe, and his sonnes, and his sonnes sonnes, and so for-  
ward. To know if yþe Grapes be ripe enough.  
**F**OR to know if your grapes be ripe enough, as not,  
whiche ye shall not only know in the fall, but in lym-  
and talk together, as in fall if they be sweet, and full.

## Planting and Graftyng.

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In eating, and in sight, if the stone will sone fall out, being chas'd or haued, which is the best knowledge, also whether they be white or blaw, it is all one matter: The god Grapē is he, which commiseth out all watr, or those which be all clammie as birdlime: By these signes shall ye know when to cut, being through ripe or not, & whereas you doe presse your Wine, ye must make your place sweete & cleane, and your vessells within to be cleane also, and see that they haue strong heads, & those persons which do presse h grape, must luke their hands, feete, & body be cleane washed, when as they goe to presse the grape, and that no woman be ther hauning hit termes: And also ye shall eate of no Cheboles, Scalions, Onions, or Carlike, Anmuscades, or such like: For all strong sauour, your wine will drath the infection therof, and as sone as your grape is cut and gathered, you shal presse your wine after as sone as ye may, which wil make your wine to be more pleasant and stronger, for the grapes whiche haue long bryest, maketh the Wine to be small & ill: ye must see that your vessells be new and sweete within, and to be washed with sweet water, and then well drie'd againe, and to perfume them with mastick, & such sweet vapour, and if your vessell chance not to be sweet, then shal you pitch him on the sides, which pitch will take away all euill, and such stinking sauour therin.

### To prove or tast wine.

AND whensoever ye will prove or tast amellure, the best time is; early in the Morning, and take with you thre or fourre soppes of bread, then dippe one after another into the wine, for therin ye shall finde (if there be any sharp tast of the wine, Thus I leave ( at this present ) to speake any further here of the Wine and Grapē.

If this my simple labour be taken in good part ( gentle Reader ) it shalby more hereafter encourage me, to set forth an other booke more at large, touching the Art of planting and Graftyng, with other things necessary to be knowne.

Heere-

grindid, drie hale and small, to be layd in one, yntre to  
the other. Here followeth the best tyme how to order  
the yngyng of Hoppes, or choose, and to set or plant  
the yngyng of Hoppes.



In this figure ye shall understand, the placing and making  
of the Hoppe hills, by every Soipher ouer his head: The  
first place is shewed, but one Pole set in the midle, and the  
Hoppe beneath: The second sheweth, how some doth chop  
downe a Spade in the midle of the Hill, and therein laves  
his hope rotes. The third place is shewed, how other some  
doe set out one Pole in the middell, and the Hop rotes at  
holes put in round about. The fourth place sheweth, how  
some choppes in a Spade crosse in the top, & there laves in  
his rotes. The fift place sheweth, how some do set two poles  
therein, and puts the Hop round about the Hill. The sixt  
place sheweth, that some use to make crosse holes in the sids,  
and there laves in the Hoppe rotes. Thus many practises  
have bene proued god: Provided alwayes, that your Hills  
be of god fat earth, specially in the midle downe unto the  
bottome. This I thought sufficient to shew by this figure,  
the diversitie in setting, whereof the laying of the Hop is  
counted the strett way.

THE best, and common setting tyme of Hoppes, is  
from middes November, to middes February; then  
must yee digge and cleanse the ground of weedes, and  
mixe it well with god moulde and fat earth. Then denide  
yow

your hills a yard one from an other orderly, in making the  
a yard a funder, and two foot and a halfe broad in the bot-  
tome, and when that yee plant them, yee shall lay in euerie  
hill thre or fourre roots : Some doe in setting of them laie  
them crossewise in the midst of the hill, and so couers them  
againe : some sets the roots in fourre parts of the hill, other-  
some doe make holes round about the hills, and puts the  
roots therein, and so couers them againe light with earth :  
of one short root in a yere yee may haue many plants, to  
set and lay as yee shall see it god, and it shall bee sufficient  
for euerie plant to haue two knots within the ground, and  
one without : some doe chop a Spade crosse in the hill, and  
layes in crosse the Hop, and so couers it.

To choose your Hop.

**Y**E shall choose your roots best for your hop, in the Sommer before ye shall plant the, for then ye shall see which bears the Hop, for some there is that brings none, but that which bears, those for your plants, and set of those in your  
hills, for so shal ye not be deceiued, & they shall prosper well.

To sow the seedes.

**S**OME doe hold, that yee may sow among other seedes, the  
seedes of Hops, and so will encrease and bee good to set, or  
els to make beds, & sow the alone, wherby they may increase  
to bee set, & when they bee strong, yee may remoue & set the  
in your hills, and plant them as the other before mentioned.

The setting your poles.

**T**HE best time is in Aprill, or when your roots be sprong  
halfe a yard long or more, then by every plant or hop,  
in your hills, yee shall set vp a pole of xxxii. or xxxiii. foote long,  
or there aboues, as cause shall require. Some doe vse to set  
but fourre poles in every hil, which is thought sufficient, and  
when yee shall set them, see that yee set them so fast that  
great windes doe not call them downe.

How to prynge the Hop tree.

**Y**EE shall marke when the Hop doth blossom, & knit in  
the top, which shalbe perceiued to haue the hop, then take

D and

and cut by all the rest growyng therabouts (not hanting hop  
theron) hard by the earth, that all those which carie the hop,  
might be the better nourished; thus shal ye do in Sommer; as  
ye shall see the increase & grow, until the time of gathering.  
mchaelmasse of the Togather the Hop.

**A**t such time as Michaelmasse, as ye shal see your hop  
war browne, or somewhat yellow, then hee is best to be  
gathered in a dry day, in cutting your hop by the ground;  
then pluck by your pole therewith for shaking of your hop,  
so carry the into some dry house, & when ye haue so pluckt  
them, ye shall lay them on boarded lofts, or on hordels of  
clothes, that the winde may dry them, and the aire, but not  
in the Sun, for the same will take away the strength therof,  
nor with fire, for that will doe likewise; and ye shall dayly  
tolle and turne them til they be dry: to try them when they  
are dry, hold them in your hand a space, and if they cleane  
together whē ye open your hand, they are not shēdry: but  
if they shatter a shander in opening your hand, then ye may  
be sure they are dry enough. If not, let then remaine, & bēle  
ye thē as is bēfore said. Ye shall understand the driesse of  
them is to preserue them & long to last, but if haue bee, ye  
may occupie them well undyed, with lesse portion to sow.

**T**hen comynge vnto What poles are best, i. adi. vñm of alz  
**Y**e shall prepare your Poles of such wood as is light  
and stiffe, and which will not boio with everywinde,

the best and meetest time to get them is in Winter,  
when the Sap is gone downe, and as sone as ye haue ta  
ken of your Hop, lay your poles in sunne places vntill the  
next spring, whereby they may endure the longer. May i  
20 of alz o. How to order and dressse your latrons vñct to

**A**fter the first yere is past, your Hop being reuered to  
more plentie of rootes in hout hills, ye shall after Mi  
chaelmasse every yere, open your his vñct vnto the tops  
unto the roots, bēraping them, and see knay all the su  
perfluous rootes, lades vñct pluck away multy foliages that  
spreads abroad without the hill, otherwised the hill and  
the

putte of your new earth unto them, so couer them againe, where b shall keepe them from the frost, and also make the ground fat, so shal ye let them remaine unto the spryng of the yere, in Februarie or March, then againe if ye shall see any superfluous roots, ye may take them away, and cut them vp, and your hop shall bee the better, then againe cast vp the earth about your hills, and cleaening them from all weedes & other roots, which will take away there strenght; if the heards remaynes, so let them rest till your poles may bee set theren.

## Of ground best for your Hop.

**T**he Hop delighteth and leueth a god an reasonable fat ground, not very cold, nor yet to moist, for I haue seene them proue well in Flanders, in dry sandie fields, the Hop hills being of god fat earth, ye may (as some say) so great haue make your hop grow & beare on any kunde of rockie ground, so that your hills bee great and fat earth, but the lower ground commonly proueth the bess, so that it stand well and het in the Sunne.

A note of the rest aboue saide,

**Y**Es shall marke and understand, all this order aboue said, is to haue many Hops and god, with a few roots, and plants placed in a small plot of ground. Ye shall understand, the wilde Hop that groweth in the hedges, is as god, to occupie as the other, to set or plant in an other place, but leake that ye take not the barren Hop to plant, some Hop will bee barren for want of god earth, and lack of dressing, which ye shall perceiue (as I haue tolde you) in the Sommer before, that when they shold beare they will bee barren, which is for want of god fat earth, or an unkinde yere, or lack of weeding & god ordering. Therfore such as are minded to bestow labour on y ground, may haue as god Hop growing in this Country, as is in other countries: but if ye wil not go to the cost, to make hop yards, ye may with a light charge haue hops grow in your hedge

rowes, to serue as well as the other, & shall bee as good for  
the quantiti as the other, in all respects: yee may (for lack  
of ground) plant Hop roots in hedge rowes, when yee do  
quick set, set vp poles by them when time shall require in  
the spring, and to brestow every winter after the gathering  
your Hop, on every hill head, a shouell full of dung to com-  
fort the earth, for then will they bear the more plentie of  
Hoppe the next yere folowing: to conclude, you that haue  
groundes may well practise in all things afore mentioned,  
and specially to haue Hop in this ordering, for your selues,  
and others: also yee shall give encouragement for other to  
follow hereafter. I haue heard by credible persons, which  
haue knowen a hundred hills, (which is a small plat of  
ground) to bear thre hundred pound of Hop, so that the  
commoditie is much, and the gaines great: and one pound  
of our Hop dried and ordered, will go as far as two pound  
of the best hop that comineth from beyond the seas. Thus  
much I thought meete and necessarie to write, of the order-  
ing and planting of the Hop.

#### *How to pack your Hops.*

When your Hops bee well tossed and turned on boarded  
flowres, and well dryed (as I haue afore shewed) yee  
shall put them into great sackes according to the quantiti  
of your hops, and let them be troden downe hard together,  
which will keepe their strength longer, and so yee may re-  
serue them, and take at your pleasure. Some do vse (which  
haue but small store) to tread them into drye Fats, and so  
serue them for theire vse, which is counted the better  
way, and the lesse portion doth serue, and  
will longer keepe theire vertue  
and strength.

Wishing long life and prosperous health,  
To all furtherers of this Common wealth,

*FINIS.*

There followeth a necessary Table (by Alphabet) to  
 finde out quickly all seuerall particuleres in this  
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